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Willkie Favors Draft Now; Government Opens Drive On N. E. Wages and Hours

The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 26, 1940

Willkie Supports Burke-Wadsworth Draft Bill

New York—Wendell L. Willkie, Republican nominee for President, supports immediate passage of the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill, according to his offices here, which revealed that Mr. Willkie intends to press for immediate action on the bill, now in Congress, if it is delayed further. [Details: Page 2.]

In New England: Wage and Hour Drive Starts

The Federal Wage and Hour Division began today its most comprehensive enforcement drive since the Act became effective almost two years ago. In New England, 49 newly added inspectors began surveys of working conditions in 470 boot and shoe factories, 445 woolen plants, and 252 other establishments. [Details: Page 9.]

A strike of American Federation of Labor truck drivers which has been delaying work on the Navy's new $25,000,000 air base at Quonset Point, R. I., and on flood-control dikes at Hartford, Conn., was circumvented when other means were found for obtaining materials. [Details: Page 9.]

A British passenger liner brought 46 passengers to Boston after a trans-Atlantic voyage marked by two submarine attacks. Several evacuee families were among the passengers. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

Political developments multiplied in three New England States as the vacation season neared its close. In Maine, candidates entered the final two-week period before the General Election Sept. 9. [Details in Maine Letter: Page 10.] In Massachusetts, three weeks remained to the party primaries on Sept. 17. [First of a series of articles on leading candidates: Page 9.] In Connecticut, Public Works Commissioner Robert A. Hurley defeated former Gov. Wilbur L. Cross for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. [Details: Page 10.]

In Washington: Navy Assigns Attache to Ottawa

The Navy assigned Capt. Oliver M. Read as naval and air attache at Ottawa, in another move toward closer defense relations with Canada. Captain Read, now on duty here, is the first to fill such a post at the Dominion capital. Earlier this year, the Army had assigned an attache for the first time to Ottawa.

The Defense Commission blamed Congress for delaying warplane orders, in answer to charges by Senator Harry F Byrd, New Deal critic from Virginia, and Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee, that only 343 combat planes had been ordered in a recent 100-day period. The Commission listed orders as of Aug. 17 for 3,250 combat and observation planes, and 3,497 other types, mostly trainers.

Investigation of Harry Bridges, a West Coast leader for the Congress of Industrial Organizations, began under J. Edgar Hoover, to determine whether he is deportable under a recent act of Congress, according to the Attorney General.

The Senate unanimously passed legislation authorizing $327,000,000 for the Federal highway program for the fiscal years of 1942 and 1943. The House originally had voted $357,000,000 for the two-year period, and the Senate $321,000,000.

President Roosevelt has authorized construction of service utilities for quarters for 400,000 men expected to be inducted into military service by the end of the year, under pending legislation. The initial expenditure is expected to total $25,000,000.

The Senate acted today to limit to 900,000 men the number of conscripts who might be in active training at any one time during peace under the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military service bill.

A recommendation for development of major war industries in the Rocky Mountain States, the Pacific Northwest, and California, hinging on co-ordination of hydroelectric power, was made to the Defense Commission by Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes.

Vocational summer schools trained 20,000 men for defense jobs, reported Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt.

The army chief of staff and one officer from each nation in Latin America have been invited by Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army chief, to inspect this country's military establishment in October

President Roosevelt on Aug. 24 accepted the resignation of Harry L. Hopkins as Secretary of Commerce and it was announced he would offer the post to Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator.

In the Far East: Few British Soldiers Left

Britain has withdrawn all its troops from China except for a handful who are supervising shipping of equipment. Six hundred Seaforth Highlanders left Shanghai yesterday, presumably for Britain's chief Far Eastern base at Singapore. A mixed force of Highlanders and the East Surrey Regiment sailed Aug. 21 either for Singapore or Hong Kong.

Japanese bombs were reported by Chinese dispatches to have destroyed the American Southern Baptist Mission Hospital yesterday at Kweilan, capital of Kwangsi Province.

War Summary: Air Duel in Third Day

Air duel between Great Britain and Germany continued for the third day, with Germans bombing Dover, Folkestone, and other south coast points, after the British airmen had brought off their first major attack on the Berlin area, damaging armament works but refraining from attacking non-military points. [Details: Pages 1 and 2.]

Air shelters were resorted to by Berliners for three hours in the early morning. Londoners got their sixth air raid warning in three days today.

German losses, according to the British, were 55 planes downed yesterday and only 11 British.

Italy reported driving off two British destroyers attempting to attack the port of Bardia in Libya.

Shipping losses included a British tanker reported badly damaged by Italian submarine attack "in the Atlantic."

Ortiz Decides to Remain in Presidency

Buenos Aires, Argentina (AP)—President Ortiz of Argentina, whose resignation was rejected by Congress by a vote of 170 to 1, has decided to continue in office, according to a high Government official. Some observers continued to believe Senor Ortiz would seek Cabinet reorganization because of attacks on several Ministers in connection with a Congressional investigation into an Army land purchase.

In the Balkans: Rumania Seizes More Oil

Rumania's Oil Commissar took over the affairs of another British oil company, thus raising to half of Rumania's output the oil under Government control. [Details: Page 4.]

Hungary called up additional reserves following the breakdown of negotiations with Rumania under which Hungary was seeking to recover two-thirds of the territory of Transylvania.

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Joint Defense Board Meets in Canada

Wide World

Ottawa Is Scene of First Conference

What is probably one of the highlights of modern history was observed when the representatives of the Joint Defense Board met today on Canadian soil to discuss means of defending North America against any possible invasion. The American members of the board headed by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York left Washington last night. The picture shows, left to right: Capt. Harry W. Hill; Mayor La Guardia, Chairman; Lieut. Col. Joseph T. McNarney; President Roosevelt; Capt. Forrest P. Sherman, U. S. N.; Lieut. Gen. Stanley D. Embick; John D. Hickerson. Inset: Capt. Oliver M. Read, U. S. N., air and naval attaché to the U. S. Legation in Canada, not a Board member. The Canadian section of the Board chose Col. O. M. Biggar, Ottawa lawyer, Chairman.

McMasters Case Going To Grand Jury

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DEDHAM, Mass., Aug. 26—Grand jury hearings on evidence of alleged forgeries of signatures on the nomination papers filed by William H. McMasters, National Pensions Party candidate for Governor, whose name was recently ordered removed from the ballot, will begin next week, Edmund R. Dewing, District Attorney for Norfolk and Plymouth Counties, announced today. He said "ample evidence of wrongdoing" had been uncovered.

The announcement came after a two-hour conference between the District Attorney and Mr. McMasters, after which Mr. McMasters said he intended to take an appeal from the Ballot Law Commission ruling striking his name from the ballot to the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court either today or tomorrow.

The National Pensions Party candidate said he would appeal on constitutional grounds that he still has 70,000 signatures of the more than 90,000 which he filed for the gubernatorial nomination.

Says Evidence Is Convincing

Mr. McMasters was invited to a hearing with the District Attorney shortly after his hearing before the Ballot Law Commission at which 1000 witnesses testified they had never signed the McMasters papers.

Mr. Dewing refused to disclose the nature of the information received from Mr. McMasters. He said the investigation is still pending. Investigators, however, have uncovered violations of law and "sufficient evidence to present the same to the Grand Jury," Mr. Dewing said.

"My investigators have furnished we with ample and convincing evidence of wrong doing on the part of certain individuals. I cannot, of course, disclose names at this time."

Mr. Dewing said the investigation in Plymouth County would go before the Plymouth County Grand Jury in October. The Norfolk Grand Jury meets next week.

McMasters Eager to Prosecute

Before leaving, Mr. McMasters told newspapermen the conference was "partly political." He said he intended to speak in Brockton next Wednesday and would put in a boost for Mr. Dewing. He said—referring to the signatures in question—that he would like to have anyone who tried to do this job on him picked up and prosecuted.

Mr. McMasters was waiting for the conference with Mr. Dewing at 8:30 at Norfolk County Courthouse in Dedham.

The conference was attended by the District Attorney; two assistants, John R. Wheatley of Brockton, and George L. Rabb of Brookline; and two State Police inspectors, who carried with them two rolls of photostatic copies of papers which appeared similar to the nomination papers on which the protested signatures of the National Pensions candidate were found.

The conference began shortly after 9 o'clock behind closed doors.

Aliens in Citizenship Rush In Hub to Dodge Registration

Hundreds of aliens, anxious to avoid registration and fingerprinting, beginning tomorrow, under the Alien Registration Act, stormed the Naturalization Office in the Federal Building, seeking United States citizenship, today.

Misinformed as to the provisions of the Act, they attempted to take out naturalization papers but were advised by Henry Nichols, office manager, and his staff, that unless they were sworn in as citizens before tomorrow, taking out papers would not relieve them of the duty of registering at the postal depots tomorrow.

Apparently the rumor that eleventh-hour citizenship papers could be obtained was widespread, for the Naturalization Office had to explain the law to an unending line of applicants during the day.

Peter F. Tague, Postmaster, announced today that hours for registration and fingerprinting in designated Post Offices in the Boston Postal District will be from 1 p. m. to 9:30 p. m., daily except Sunday.

If the night sessions are crowded, closing time may be extended, he said. He has 1,200 extra workers ready to go on the job tomorrow. All have been drawn from the civil service lists.

Federal registration and fingerprinting, it is estimated, will reach 481,200 adult aliens in Massachusetts and approximately half that number of children. Alien children under 14 must be registered by their parents.

Assistant Postmaster John W. Gleavy will be in charge of the registration for the Boston postal district which has been divided into 10 registration areas for the 25 cities and towns included.

First and second class Post Offices and Post Offices located at the county seat will be used as registration offices. Registration in Boston will be in the Federal Building in Post Office Square.

All aliens must register. Failure to do so, by Dec. 26, is punishable by a fine of $1,000, imprisonment for six months, or both.

Aliens must answer questions on the time, manner and place of entry into the United States; how long they expect to remain; military or naval service they have had; and organizations of which they might be members.

Not 'Anti-Alien'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 26—Registration by aliens in the United States will begin tomorrow and continue to Dec. 26, during which several million foreign-born men and women will give their names and addresses to the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Federal Government.

The law was described by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman as "not an anti-alien measure" but one designed to protect loyal aliens. The Governor stressed the major role immigration had played in the building of the United States.

Cabinet's Complexion Alters With Recurring Resignations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Confronted with two Cabinet vacancies, after just filling that in the Agriculture Department, and with recent drastic shifts in the major military posts of the Government, President Roosevelt's official family has come a long way and shown a significant change of emphasis since the cozy little coterie of New Dealers were gathered about him in November, 1932.

Today's Cabinet is on a broader base, politically and practically than it was at the start. Two strong Republicans have been added to the Cabinet. Neither of them would be associated with New Deal philosophy. The prospect of naming Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, to the Commerce Department to replace Harry L. Hopkins is a symbol of another change: the prospective replacement of a sociologist by a banker who, about as much as anyone associated with the New Deal, has the confidence of business, big and little.

Wallace's Promotion

Secretary Henry A. Wallace has been promoted out of the Department of Agriculture to be running mate on the Presidential ticket. Mr. Wallace has shown himself to be an effective and practical man in many respects, and Republican Candidate Wendell L. Willkie has indirectly indorsed his sweeping innovations. The vacancy thus left has been filled by Claude R. Wickard, formerly Undersecretary of Agriculture, who spent six years with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. It is doubtful if Mr. Wickard will attempt to institute New Deal innovations which were characteristic of Mr. Wallace. An administrator replaces an innovator.

Cordell Hull still remains in the Cabinet as Secretary of State. So does Harold L. Ickes, the Chicago Republican Progressive who became Secretary of the Interior. So does Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, the first woman Cabinet member. But those three are the only originals left. Looking over the succeeding group they seem a stronger team than that which started the New Deal games, if we assume Mr. Jones will accept the Commerce appointment, and even if we put aside for a minute the vacant job of Postmaster General.

Executive Procession

The first Secretary of the Treasury, musical William H. Woodin, has been replaced by Mr. Morgenthau; Secretary of War George Dern is followed by firm-mouthed Henry L. Stimson, a former Republican Secretary of State; Attorney General Homer Cummings has yielded his post to vigorous Mr. Jackson; the Navy, which for years was nominally headed by Claude Swanson, is now under the leadership of Frank Knox, a former Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency; the Commerce Department which started under Daniel Roper and never seemed to get very far under Mr. Hopkins, is presumably soon to have effective Jesse Jones as its head.

That leaves the Post Office as the chief uncertainty in the Cabinet. The Post Office has been largely taken out of politics in the past seven years and pretty much runs itself. James A. Farley gave it part of his time as Democratic National Chairman. His advice on political matters was important in Cabinet meetings. For the minute speculation on his successor has not centered on any particular individual.

Vote to Save U. S., Women Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Noting the 20th anniversary of women's suffrage today, Miss Marion Martin, Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee, urged American women to celebrate by going to the polls this Fall to "help make America safe for the American way of living."

"The victory for enfranchisement in 1920 and its subsequent gains are of little value unless American women unite their faith, loyalty and courage and translate those forces into votes to uphold American democracy," Miss Martin declared.

The anniversary of women's suffrage was also used as an occasion to call the public's attention to poll-tax restrictions still limiting women's opportunity to vote and the lack of suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Congress was asked to outlaw poll tax restrictions in federal elections in a declaration signed by 100 Southern women, headed by Mrs. William T. Gayle, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, namesake and grand niece of the famous suffrage leader, who now makes her home in Washington, said in an interview that she is eager to see 10,000,000 Southerners in poll tax states and citizens of the Nation's capital given the right to vote.

Active in numerous liberal movements here, Miss Anthony has done considerable lobbying on Capitol Hill in the last few years. "The men up on the Hill are polite enough," she says, "but when they learn I am from the District of Columbia and cannot vote, they usually find some way of letting me know I have not much to say in the matter. Aunt Susan must have felt the same thing year after year when she went to Washington to presnt her bill for enfranchising women."

Nazis Shift Air Tactics As Raid Duel Continues; Scoff at U. S. War Role

Reich mixes unconcern over America's aid to Britain with formal diplomatic restraint.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 26—Since the beginning of the war two basic factors have conditioned Germany's attitude toward the United States and still do.

The first is confidence that Germany can win the military decision in Europe before American aid to the Allies could exert a significant influence on the military situation.

The second is the realization that formal American participation in the war at this stage, even if it failed to prevent an early German military victory in Europe, could protract the war into a tedious semimilitary, but mostly economic, struggle. This could deny Germany's consolidation and enjoyment of its gains for a long time and subject Germany's new European Empire to a strain of unpredictable duration and uncertain consequences.

Attitude Toward U. S.

These two factors have produced two primary features in Germany's attitude toward the United States.

1. A cynical lack of concern about American shipments of airplanes and guns or the current proposal to sell 50 destroyers to England.

2. Restraint both in diplomatic relations and in the tone of the German press both of which, while recognizing and noting the obvious partiality of America toward the Allied cause, still avoid aggravating that hostility into outright American intervention—at least while England still fights.

Germany's Unconcern

The relative unconcern over American shipments of military weapons is furthered by the fact that the Neutrality Act has operated to avoid the major cause of German-American friction which preceded American intervention in the last war. The United States has not attempted to contest the German efforts of blockade of Eng-

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Merchant Ship Loss Offset by Britain

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 26

Ronald Cross, Minister of Shipping, said today in an overseas radiocast that Great Britain had lost slightly less than 1,900,000 gross tons of merchant shipping in the first year of war but had offset this by adding "just over two million" tons to the merchant fleet.

Plan to Rent Sea, Air Bases Gaining Favor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Strong Congressional approval of an immediate strengthening of American naval and aerial defenses through the acquisition of base rights on British New World possessions was developing here today following word that the Great Sound of Bermuda would be made available to this country.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader in the Senate, termed the Great Sound an indispensable part of an adequate American defense system and advocated "a string of bases along the islands guarding the Panama Canal."

Senator Barkley, whose words frequently anticipate Administration action, said that while he was not competent to discuss the exact location of bases from a military or naval point of view, he did recall that such British-owned possessions as Newfoundland, the Bahamas, Barbados and Trinidad had been mentioned as ideal locations for future American defense bases.

Although there is widespread belief here that no Congressional action would be necessary if the Government decided to make use of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent offer of bases, it is held that a substantial majority in both branches of Congress favors such a move and that no Congressional complications need be expected.

Offer Made Saturday

The offer of the Great Sound of Bermuda was made to the United States Saturday in an address of Maj. Gen. Denis Bernard, Governor of Bermuda, to a special session of the Assembly. After assuring the Assembly that word had been received from London that the action would not affect the island's relation to Great Britain, the Governor said the base would be leased on a 99-year basis

He also said that, whereas the present discussions merely touched on Bermuda's use as an air base, the island's governing body would be sure to give sympathetic consideration to any American request that the United States Navy be permitted to use it as a naval base also.

In commending Bermuda for its offer of the use of the Great Sound, Senator Barkley was expressing a widespread gratitude felt in official circles here over what is termed the generosity of British offers to this country. Although it is recognized that the present difficulties of Great Britain are largely responsible for these offers, there is, nonetheless, a recognition here that they will make it possible for this country to greatly strengthen its defenses with a minimum of delay and trouble.

Destroyer Sale Urged

An assertion that the transfer to Great Britain of 50 over-age American destroyers, often mentioned as possible payment for the air-naval bases, might be worth the acquisition of 500 new destroyers five weeks from now was made last night by Col. Henry Breckenridge of New York, former Assistant Secretary of State.

Speaking on the American Forum of the Air over the Mutual network, Colonel Breckenridge doubted if the release of 50 destroyers would seriously injure American defenses but asserted that the defeat of Great Britain would place this country in a precarious position as regards totalitarian aggressors abroad.

Colonel Breckenridge was supported by Senator Claude Pepper (D), of Florida, who said that "these 50 World War destroyers could be of no higher service to their country's safety than if, by maintaining England's naval su-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

United States gets Bermuda air base: Page 5.

New defense problems are raised in Britain; Germans drop bombs in Eire.

The British and German air duel that began Aug. 24 continued today in intensified form.

Following a British night raid on armament factories in the Berlin area, Northwestern Germany, the Ruhr and elsewhere, massed German raiders attacked Dover, Folkestone and south coast points while London had its sixth air raid alarm in three days.

The Irish Government announced a German plane dropped bombs which killed three girls in southeastern Eire today. An immediate protest was made to Berlin.

The bombs were reported dropped near New Ross in County Wexford.

Latest British check-up showed 55 German planes downed yesterday.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 26—Suddenly changing their tactics, the Germans this week end struck their most serious blows so far in the air Blitzkrieg on Britain.

A series of scattered, yet intensive, day and night raids, including several attacks on the heart of London, presented British forces with the most serious defense problems they have yet had to meet.

New Problems Arise

The changed tactics and the new problems which they present may be listed briefly as follows:

1. Instead of continuing to pour hundreds of planes in mass formation through the relatively restricted air funnel over the English Channel at the southeast corner of England, the Nazis now appear to be sending their bombers across many different points on the British coast. This makes much more difficult the task of the Air Force in detecting and intercepting attackers.

2. Although mass raids have not been abandoned—as is evident in the serious onslaught which was delivered against Ramsgate and Portsmouth during the week end—these large scale attacks now seem to be confined to coastal towns. Most of the raids are now being carried out by small squadrons or isolated planes. Flying at a great height they frequently succeed in reaching targets unannounced. It is undeniable that the British defenses have been caught napping more than once lately.

3. The large number of persistent night raids by small numbers of planes constitute the main tactical innovation. Whereas the R. A. F. has been bombing Germany and Italy at night for many weeks, the Nazis have heretofore favored daylight raids, which enable them to make the most of their dive bombers. This week end, however, was marked by widespread bombardments at night.

Defense Difficulties

Defense against night raids is particularly difficult. Neither anti-aircraft gunfire nor fighter planes seem effective in the dark, despite aid of searchlights.

London's experience has been typical in these night raids. On Aug. 24, following warnings in the morning and the afternoon, during which several bombs were dropped, but only on the outskirts, sirens sounded shortly before midnight and searchlights swept the sky above the blacked-out capital. The sound of enemy planes overhead was followed by the scream and thud of falling bombs. Soon the sky was lit by the red glare from what was obviously a very large fire.

What might be called the dramatic effectiveness of these raids cannot be denied. Yet the visit of the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor today to the scene of a raid in the heart of the city discloses surprisingly little damage of a serious nature.

It is true that there had been a big fire, which had completely burnt out a large block of buildings. Bombs had demolished a number of old dwellings, mostly unoccupied. Windows were shattered in several streets. But with the exception of the charred ruins of the fire which had been successfully confined to a single group of buildings, there was nothing that could by any stretch of the imagination be called devastation, nor was there any evidence that important strategic damage of a permanent nature had been done.

4. These night raids as well as more recent daylight air attacks show the increasing disregard on the part of the Nazis for civilian population. Although it is probable

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Quick Passage of Draft Is Demanded by Willkie

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican presidential nominee, stands unequivocally for immediate passage of the Burke-Wadsworth selective service draft bill, now being debated in Congress, and will lend his voice to the pressure on the Federal Legislature for passage of the conscription measure if immediate action is delayed, it was learned authoritatively here today.

Again headlining New Deal method in preparations for national defense as a major campaign issue, the Republican candidate has only withheld amplification of his position on the draft legislation on which he generalized in Elwood, Ind., acceptance speech, because of his belief that the bill was certain of early passage. Should this not eventuate, Mr. Willkie may make his position known through a spokesman on the floor of Congress or in his own pronouncement, if the bill should be held up beyond this week.

Meanwhile, patently satisfied that he had delivered telling blows at the New Deal opposition in his dip back into this formidable campaign ground, Mr. Willkie awaited the action on his latest broadcast charging ineffectualness of the Roosevelt defense preparations and attacking the "doctrine of indispensability" in the President's third term bid.

President Silent on Plan

No New Deal response had come as yet to his proposal on Saturday urging the prompt formation of a new Cabinet post for air defense corresponding to the Secretaries of War and Navy to take up the slack in the production of airplanes, training of pilots and "tooling-up" of industry for production.

His long-range proposal envisages eventual co-ordination of all armed forces under a Department of National Defense.

This newest offensive, however, was coincidental with the move of a Senatorial group in Congress headed by the Democratic veteran, Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, against what it regards as hazardous deferring by the Roosevelt Administration of America's defense preparations.

The Republican nominee's other pronouncement of the week end called attention to the fact that President Roosevelt had declared there was "no indispensable man" when contesting for the presidency against Herbert Hoover in 1932.

Simultaneously, Mr. Willkie made it clear that no substitute for the President was acceptable in the debate on campaign issues to which he has challenged Mr. Roosevelt and for which Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator and a fellow Indianian, has made himself available.

Mr. Willkie also has apparently ignored the challenge of Norman Thomas, Socialist nominee, to a similar debate.

In his further thrust at the third-term candidacy, Mr. Willkie let the President's own words of seven years ago before the Republicans-for-Roosevelt League in New York City on Nov. 3, 1932, speak for themselves as follows:

> In speaking for the common purpose of all these forward looking men and women, I have, I believe, avoided the delusion that this is a campaign of persons or personalities.

Mr. Willkie today indorsed the official scrutiny of the situation demanded by the Virginia Senator in an extension of his attack on the Roosevelt Administration for "hopeless inadequacy" in the field of air-force preparations on the ground that it was permitting a "bottleneck" to exist in the production of military aircraft. The resulting "tragically slow pace" of airplane manufacture was directly traceable to the New Deal, he declared, however much the delay might be due to administrative failure in Washington or the lack of adequate legislation.

Wants a Showdown

"I want to commend the action of Senator Byrd," Mr. Willkie said, "in insisting on an inquiry into why 100 days have gone by since the President suggested we need 50,000 airplanes and yet only 343 combat planes have been ordered by the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and none of these will be delivered in this calendar year, and some not until 1942.

"If the fault is due to administrative failure, then the present Administration in power should see that it is corrected immediately. If the fault lies in lack of legislation, then the present Administration has a majority in both houses of Congress and ought to be able to obtain passage."

To indulge in such a fantastic idea of my own individual importance would be to betray the common cause that has brought us all together this year. . . . There is no indispensable man.

Mr. Willkie rejected the McNutt proposal to debate because it would be "a pure loss of time," and then observed that it was "particularly interesting that the President refuses to debate because he is too busy while having ample time to make purely 'non-political' dedicatory addresses." This was a reference to the Labor Day speeches scheduled for Mr. Roosevelt's trip to North Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia to open new Federal projects including a public power dam and a national defense undertaking.

Prepares for Major Scoring

"Perhaps Ickes assigned the real cause for the refusal," Mr. Willkie remarked; "namely, that it would lessen the presidential dignity."

The Republican nominee began dictation today on the initial address of his first major swing across the country, which will begin at Coffeyville, Kan., on Sept. 14. In the course of a more or less quiet Sunday, he found time to sit for a portrait being painted by John W. Doctoroff, a Chicago artist.

At the same time, the Republican nominee had buttressed his charges that, as in previous election years since 1933, the WPA rolls were increasing as the 1940 election approached with figures taken from that Department's own releases. These showed 1,611,213 relief employees for the week ending July 31.

"This is an increase, to be meticulously accurate, of a little more than 89,000 in relief rolls during July, 1940, which corresponds to the rise in each previous election year since this Administration has been in office, and is exactly opposite to the decline in non-election years," Mr. Willkie said.

"Again, I think this is a matter that ought to be investigated by the proper Federal officials as a violation of the Hatch Act."

At a luncheon, Mr. Willkie acknowledged receipt of a survey shown him by Representative Bruce Barton (R) of New York, and by Elmo Roper, analyst of public opinion, indicating that 53 per cent of New York State is for Mr. Willkie.

He also had a talk with Emil Hurja, former statistician for James A. Farley in the latter's campaigns for Franklin D. Roosevelt; Mr. Hurja reported that Illinois would go for Mr. Willkie by 800,000 votes.

WPA Makes Reply

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Work Projects Administration has challenged Wendell Willkie to follow up his criticism of the WPA employment record by answering these questions:

"1. Is the WPA hiring too many people?

"2. If so, how many should we fire?

"3. Specifically, in what places should they be fired?"

Howard Hunter, acting WPA Commissioner, posed the questions in a statement after the Republican nominee reiterated in New York that WPA had increased its rolls by 90,000 in July and contended that the Administration was seeking "to pack the relief rolls" for political reasons.

Big Stick Favored

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 26 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, said Saturday that the nation needed an administration that "will speak softly and carry a big stick, rather than talk big and carry a swagger stick."

Mr. Martin asserted that President Roosevelt "has made and broken 57 major promises in eight years" and that "67 or 68 crises and emergencies" had been declared by the Administration in the same period.

Anti-Third Term

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 26 (AP)—Edward Caffery, United States Consul at Niagara Falls, Ont., has resigned his post. In a prepared statement he said he had a "deep distrust of a third presidential term," and that he, a "lifelong Democrat," was joining his brother, John Caffrey, Democratic member of the Louisiana State Senate, in declaring themselves for Wendell L. Willkie, Republican nominee for President.

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Quartermaster Corps Sews So Army Can Fight

Wide World

More Soldiers Means More Equipment

These are busy days indeed for the men charged with outfitting Uncle Sam's growing ranks of fighting men. 1. A workman is about to apply finishing touches to saddle bags and straps in the harness shop of the Quartermaster Depot at Jeffersonville, Ind. 2. Operators attaching sleeves to Army coats at the Quartermaster Depot in Philadelphia. The coats are eighteen-ounce serge. 3. Roping and inspecting the tents in the big tent shop at the Jeffersonville Depot. 4. Bales of cloth at the depot in Philadelphia. They are valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. 5. A completed United States Army uniform on a dummy at the Philadelphia station. A fitter is inspecting the lines.

Willkie's Proposal on Cabinet Spotlights U. S. Air Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Wendell L. Willkie's demand that a Secretary of Aviation be appointed to the Cabinet has brought into deserved prominence an extremely important question of national defense, according to national defense circles here.

Pointing out that the question of the establishment of a separate Department of Aviation has long been a behind-the-scenes irritant to the Departments of War and Navy, these circles declare that the experience of European nations in separating their armed forces into three distinct units, instead of the two now maintained by the United States, makes it worthy of close United States study.

Mr. Willkie's suggestion, which closely parallels dozens of similar suggestions during the past twenty years, has given the question of an independent air force such publicity that its full debate can now be expected, according to the hope of its supporters.

Opposition Certain

That the suggestion will meet with determined opposition from the civilian and non-civilian officials of the War and Navy Departments seems a foregone conclusion in the light of the distinctly unfavorable reception given by them to similar suggestions in the past.

These two defense departments have consistently argued that aviation should not be an end in itself and that it reaches its greatest efficiency when serving as part of the Army or the Navy.

This point of view is roundly attacked by many military experts who cite the case of present-day Germany as justification for an independent air force, which can operate by itself and is not handicapped by subservience to officials whose long training on land and sea have made them believe that all wars are ultimately decided by the Army or the Navy.

Those experts who favor an independent air force declare, as does Mr. Willkie, that the "military trength of a nation now rests primarily upon its air power" and hat the tremendous victories of Germany are directly traceable to that country's realization of the unique role which aviation is now able to play in war.

Developments Abroad

Citing recent developments in France and Great Britain, these same experts laud Mr. Willkie's further suggestion that a long-range objective should be the inauguration of a post of Secretary of Defense, whose task it would be to co-ordinate the sometimes conflicting views and demands of the nation's land, sea and air forces.

Although this is also expected to encounter fierce resistance in the present War and Navy Departments, its advocates assert that today it is as necessary to have streamlining in the planning end of national defense as it is in the fighting end and that there is no better way to accomplish this than to do as some of the great military nations abroad have done, that is, give one man or one department charge of all defense operations and to make the Secretaries of War, Navy and, presumably, Air subordinate to him.

It is the hope of those who have long crusaded for this streamlining of defense and of the air force that Mr. Willkie will make further mention of it in his campaign speeches and take active steps towards accomplishing it if elected President.

Newspaper Poll Favors Willkie

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Editor and Publisher yesterday printed a national table of the political preferences of 1,030 daily newspapers i nthe United States which showed that 683 of them had declared for Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican nominee. The canvass was as of Aug. 21.

A condensed table of the '32, '36 and '40 preferences as compiled by the trade publication follows:

	Democratic	Republican	Neither
1932	399	531	59
1936	356	623	52
1940 (Aug. 21)	208	683	139

Germany, Spain Air Line

BERLIN, Aug. 26 (AP)—A supplementary agreement to the air traffic treaty between Germany and Spain has been signed, DNB, official German news agency, announces. It provides for establishment of a new line.

Clerk Bears Onus of N. Y. C. I. O. Split

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—What was described as the "over-zealousness" of a clerk in the New York City offices of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in transcribing an appeal by Joseph Curran, President of the Council, for financial support of the Emergency Peace Mobilization in Chicago this week end, was responsible for a wide split in C. I. O. trade unions here today.

The appeal was signed by Joseph Curran as President of the Industrial Union Council, and stressed that the financial situation in the national office of the Peace Mobilization Organization threatened the success of the Chicago meeting.

"Realize pressure other financial demands present time," his appeal continued, "but labor's vital concern, successful mobilization to keep America out of war requires action by labor movement. Urge you and your union instantly rush whatever possible contribution to Jean Horie, American Youth Congress, 114 East Thirty-second Street, for forwarding in Chicago Office. No matter how small your union's contribution can help."

While the telegram was signed by Mr. Curran as President of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, at the office of that organization it was said today that the title has been inserted "by mistake" and without Mr. Curran's authorization. This was confirmed by Jean Horie, Executive Secretary of the Council, who declared the title was caused by the "over-zealousness of a clerk" and that she would telephone to all the unions to whom the appeal had been sent and tell them of the error.

Whether or not it was a mistake, the telegram brought immediate reaction from 27 unions affiliated with the United Retail and Wholesale Employees of America, C. I. O. affiliate. Thirty-six officers of these unions issued a joint letter to Mr. Curran declaring they considered his telegram tantamount to a request that they give sustenance to a program which would benefit the totalitarian nations and which was in their opinion "diametrically opposed to the best interests of our country and of democracy and labor throughout the world."

"You can, therefore, expect no support from us," they declared.

Among the signers of the letter were International President of the United Retail and Wholesale Employees of America, and the President, Secretary and Business Manager of its New York Joint Council.

Murray J. Kudich, Secretary of the Retail Dairy, Grocery and Fruit Employees Union, Local 338, who gave out the letter, charged that Mr. Curran was attempting to "drag the name of the C. I. O. in the so-called 'peace front,' organized by the Communist, Nazi and other fifth columnists."

Simultaneously, Jack Ribenstein, General Manager of the New York Joint Board of the Textile Workers Union, another C. I. O. affiliate, declared his locals would ignore Mr. Curran's appeal.

Mr. Curran declined to reply to the letter.

Reports received here from Chicago today said that the National Foundation for American Youth, organized by Gene Tunney, was mobilizing a strong representation there to "debunk" the peace mobilization.

German Planes Renew Mass Attack on Britain

By the Associated Press

Massed German raiders, moving along Britain's coast on a 30-mile front, attacked Dover, Folkestone and the South Foreland today in reply to the first big British air attack of the war on Berlin.

In Eire a bomber aircraft of German nationality flew over the area of Campile, Ballymippy, Bannow and Duncormick, County Wexford, in the afternoon, according to the Government information bureau.

Bombs were dropped at each of these points. The co-operative creamery at Campile was wrecked, three girls were killed and one injured by falling masonry.

The Irish Charge D'Affaires in Berlin has been instructed to make a protest to the German Government and to demand full reparations.

The day's biggest battle raged over Dover. Four of the attackers were downed here.

Folkestone, a town of 35,000 population, bore the brunt of a heavy attack in which two of the German craft were shot down. Folkestone is southwest of Dover and 26 miles from Boulogne, France.

South Foreland, sparsely settled sandy waste northeast of Dover, near the Royal Military School, was the scene of the day's third major attack.

Air Battle Rages

The roar of bombs was heard at intervals throughout the raging battle all along the coast east of Dover to Folkestone.

The German attackers and British challengers battled for almost two hours, the planes plunging so low over Folkestone that R. A. F. men guarding barrage balloons opened fire on the raiding craft with rifles.

Large apartment houses close to the seafront at Folkestone were bombed to the ground.

The action over Dover itself was confined mostly to dogfights high in the sky while antiaircraft guns fired incessantly at the raiders.

Nazi Pilots Rescued

The crews of three German planes shot down off Folkestone were rescued by British motor lifeboats. A Spitfire which shot down one of them circled slowly over the victims until the lifeboat reached them.

As three escorting Messerschmitts turned for home they dashed by Dover for their daily sport of "balloon-potting" and shot down two of the big cable-bearing bags.

For Berlin, the night attack may have been the first real raid of the war, but German authorities asserted that no bombs fell in the city itself, and this corresponded with British press comment this morning, urging against a public clamor for reprisals against Berlin.

For London, it was the sixth raid since Aug. 24. Nazi scream-bombs, intended to terrorize, were added to the incendiary bombs which started great fires in the London raids of the night of Aug. 24 and the morning of Aug. 25.

London's fourth alarm of the week end came on the evening of Aug. 25 and ended just before midnight, only to be followed by the fifth shortly after householders had retired to bed again.

Silent on Extent of Raids

Neither the British nor the Germans acknowledged the extent of the raids or assayed damage.

In Berlin, however, residents could hear a roar which sounded as if many British planes were overhead in the low-hanging clouds. German searchlights admittedly were of little use, and antiaircraft guns, both heavy and light, appeared to be firing "by ear."

Berlin has had several previous alarms at widely-spaced intervals, but today's was the first in which authorities permitted word of fighting to get abroad.

Neither the Nazi nor the British airmen contented themselves with the capital city raids, however.

German radio stations shut down, indicating wide British attacks, and on the French side of the English channel there were heavy explosions and the clatter of gunfire, indicating new R. A. F. raids on German gun emplacements there.

Big Guns Shell Dover

These raids followed the dropping of more "big Bertha" shells into Dover during the night. Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax had visited the Dover defenses during Aug. 25.

In the raid of Aug. 24 on London, United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy reported that three big bombs fell within 200 feet of his residence.

Besides their repetitious raids on London, the Germans also heavily bombed the English Midlands in the morning.

The previous night they also hit at southeast, northeast, and southwest England and at Wales. In the southwest, the British Air Ministry said 130 German planes tried to penetrate at the Dorset Coast, but that 34 of them were destroyed and most of the others turned back with damage.

Throughout England, the Ministry reported, one out of every four enemy planes was destroyed.

Rival Claims on Losses

Indicative of the stiff fighting were the rival claims of planes destroyed. They were revised upward again and again, until the British sa 55 German and 11 British planes were downed, while the Germans claimed 51 British planes had been downed and 12 Nazi machines.

In the battles of Aug. 24, followed by a "breather" period the following morning, the British reported the plane losses were 50 German planes and 19 British; the Nazis claimed that the figures were 64 British and 20 Nazis.

The British on the night of Aug. 24 bombed Frankfurt, Ludwigshaven, and Stuttgart in southwest Germany, many airdromes in Germany, France, Belgium and Holland, and "targets" at Milan, Italy, the Air Ministry declared.

Slight Damage Reported

A British Home Security communiqué acknowledged German air attacks o the war base of Portsmouth and two Royal Air Force airdromes but intimated that the only serious damage was to private property. In most bombarded areas apparently, only slight damage and few casualties were reported.

The Ministry's spokesman, however, admitted that several hundred bombs, including incendiaries, were dropped on London during the night of Aug. 24 and that there had been two big fires in the London area—one in the "City," London's Wall Street.

St. Giles Church Hit

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The famous old Church of St. Giles and the statue of Milton outside it were hit during German night raids of Aug. 24 on the "city." The British censor released the fact today for publication.

St. Giles Cripplegate is in the heart of the closely-built downtown section of London, only a few blocks from St. Paul's Cathedral and in the region of the ancient Guild Halls.

First reports of fires spreading in London Saturday night acknowledged that only the charred walls of a downtown church remained, but censorship had hid the name.

The church was built in the 14th century, almost completely rebuilt after a fire in 1545 and enlarged and restored generally during the 17th and 18th centuries.

Italy's Report

By the Associated Press

The Italian Fascist High Command's communiqué yesterday reported a new attack by British naval forces on the port of Bardia, in Libya, an air raid on Tobruk, another Libyan port, and an Italian bombing attack on British motorized forces between the border and Sidi Barrani, Egypt, in which three armored cars were said to have been destroyed.

Two destroyers which undertook the attack on Bardia Saturday night were driven off by bombing planes, the High Command said, while the Tobruk raid caused "extremely small" damage and wounded five persons.

Bombing planes which attacked Piedmont and Lombardy, in the north, on Saturday night were said to have dropped very few bomos.

NazisOpenRailway

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 26 (AP) The Germans have reopened the Basel railroad, frontier gateway between Switzerland and Germany, which had been closed since June 30

At the time of the line's closing the action was reported here to have been taken in an effort to prevent information leaking out concerning German preparations to invade Britain.

The Basel railroad, like all others between Switzerland and Germany, except the one at St. Margarethen on the old Austrian frontier, had been closed by the June 30 order

An announcement said that from a. m. to 9 p. m. daily all persons with visas to go to Germany may enter through Basel instead of taking the long route by way of St. Margarethen.

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South Dakota Recovers Speedily From Drought

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 26—South Dakota, once a black spot on the economic map, a black whirl in the great dust bowl, stands today as a graphic example of recovery from drought and depression. Drive through the State today and you'll see evidence on all sides of the depression-born initiative which has put the State in the lead in the national recovery drive.

You'll see the evidences in the miles of hard-surfaced pavement, the tidiness of most of the homes and farms, the new buildings, the new fences, and in the new hope written in the faces of the people.

But more particularly you'll see it in a form which you may not recognize. Every so often among the fields of corn, barley, rye, millet, and oats there will be a plot of waving, green stalks, looking much like corn, but still enough different to stand out even to the layman. It's sorghum.

Sorghum is a drought-resisting crop, good for feed. And behind it is a most significant part of this story of recovery. To tell it we must go back and refer to some figures.

Much Depends on Rain

To begin with, the business index in South Dakota for years, except for that part influenced by mining, has gone up and down with the index of rainfall. Corn and the small grain need lots of rain and at just certain times. No rain when it's needed, means no crop, and that means no cash and nothing to feed the cattle and hogs and sheep. Some 90 per cent or so of income here depends on farming, so when farming produces nothing, it means hand-to-mouth living.

Ten years of drought prior to 1937 left most sections with a record of 10 years without crops.

Before 1930 there was a total of only 15,000 acres of sorghum in the State. Last year there were 1,500,000 acres, an hundred-fold increase.

Improvement in Other Lines

Along with this there have been increases in other things making for a more diversified farm economy.

The recovery, while occurring during a rise in the amount of rainfall, has thus pushed far ahead of the sort of change that this moisture increase might have accounted for alone.

But what does it mean in terms of dollars and cents? It means that in the first few months of this year the South Dakota farm income was 91 per cent above 1937. The 1939 income was 17 per cent better.

And after 1939 marketings there was still a total of $130,000,000 in grain and livestock left on the farms.

Tax Collections Tell Story

And if we want to translate this The Greater South Dakota Association is the authority for these figures and it gets them mostly from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Of course we can't overlook the part played by Government payments. A visitor, noting the apparent and comparatively prosperous appearance of farms around Alexandria, asked a farmer lounging in front of the Farm Security office, how the crops in that section were.

"We hain't had a corn crop since 1929," he replied laconically.

"But where does the money come from then?"

"From the Government," was the reply.

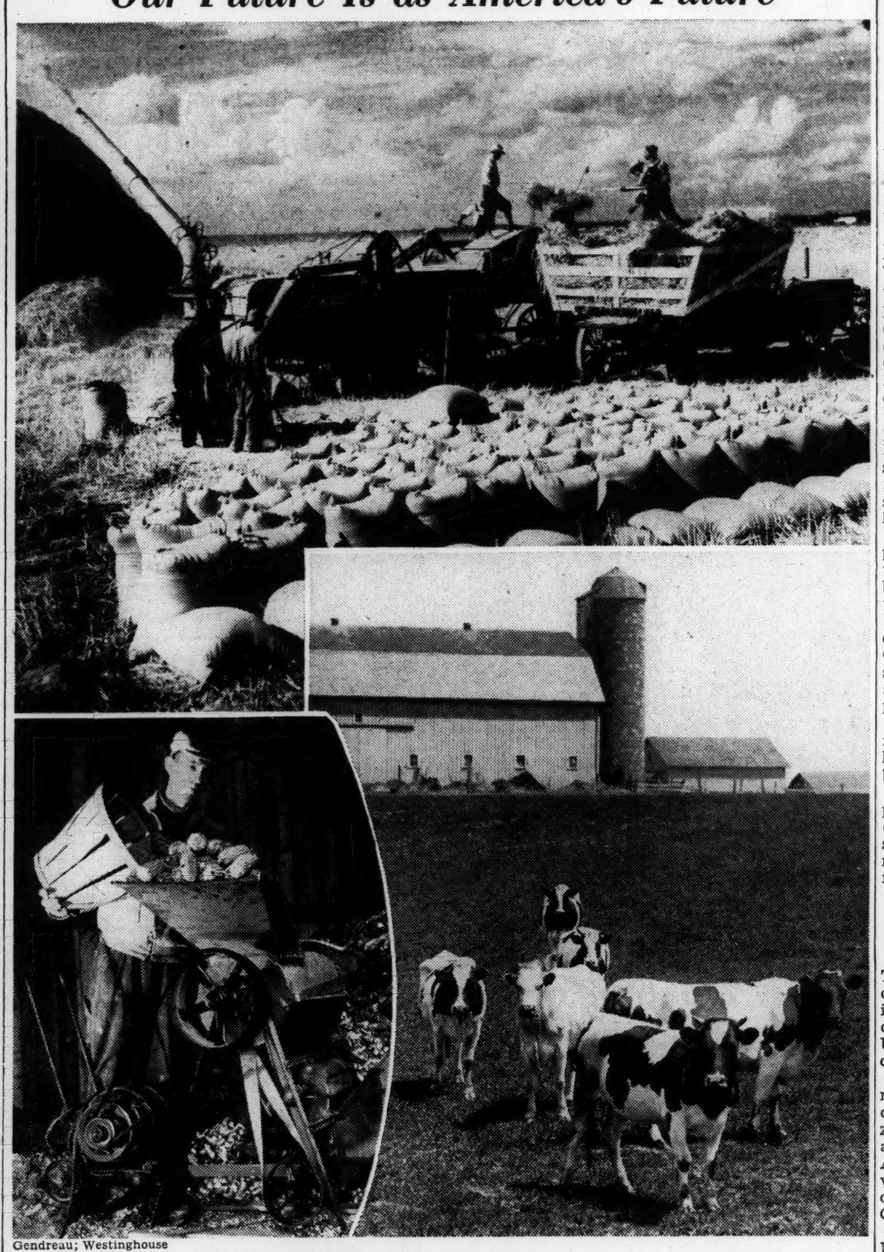
It is true that in 1937 Government payments in South Dakota totaled $15,015,000, and in 1939 had amounted to $23,052,000. But the other figures we've quoted haven't included these payments.

Meanwhile, there is still proceeding an adjustment of the cattle business itself.

During the past ten years the census shows that South Dakota has lost some 50,000 of its population. In a total population of only about 700,000 this is quite a bite. This drop tells something of the failure and discouragement which came with the drought.

Incidentally, reports from 14 private and public agencies show that in recent months 2,893 persons, only 3 per cent of them from outside the State had bought farms totaling 691,598 acres. Over 86 per cent of these are to be operated by the owners. It is particularly interesting though that 60 per cent of them were purchased by tenants already living on them.

'Our Future Is as America's Future'



Gendreau; Westinghouse

A Day on the Farm Shows Modern Improvements in Rural Life

Scenes illustrative of the Wisconsin farmer's remark to Mr. Markham concerning the future. At top is a Midwestern threshing operation. At bottom left a farmer is engaging in some streamlined grinding; the cost of 100 pounds of feed ground electrically, as illustrated, is approximately 15 cents as compared with 35 cents with a tractor-driven grinder, according to studies on an electric poultry proving farm. Bottom right shows a number of Holstein cattle and farm buildings.

Wisconsin Likes Throw-a-Switch Farming

"Polling the People," when done by R. H. Markham, is not a poll for political purposes. In a series of 27 articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, this native Kansan mingles with the common people, talks with them—bus drivers, waiters, clerks, farmers, housewives—and records sympathetically their opinions, problems, ambitions, and achievements. Following is the twenty-second article.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis. — I spent a day at the home of a prosperous, self-reliant farmer in one of the most favored areas on earth. Little lakes abound. The rivers and creeks never run dry. Rain is usually sufficient; cyclones are practically unknown; hot winds list not to blow; locusts seldom ravage. Regarding this area the Crop-Reporting Service says, "The soil is among the most fertile in Wisconsin." This year in August I found the place a riot of green, with cornfields, alfalfa patches, and pastures such as even rustic poets dare not dream of. Its Holstein cows are all listed in bovine Almanachs de Gotha.

In addition to the hosts and guests at our dining table were two sons, a daughter, a hired girl, and a hired man. After the day's work was over the lady of the house took the hired girl home in her 1939 car. The farmer himself has a 1940 model. Older son has a 1930 jalopy. I saw a truck and tractor in the yard. The establishment has its own private gas pump. The hired man, at our table, was a banker's son, who is studying scientific farming in a practical way. Three other hired men live in small separate houses with their families.

"I guess your farm is about as much mechanized as an auto factory, isn't it?" I asked.

"Well," the farmer answered, "we have an electric heater, electric refrigerator, cold storage vault in town, electric water pump in the house, electric stove, electric milking machine in the barn, electrically-charged fenses, a mechanical corn-husker, fodder shredder, silo filler, alfalfa bailer."

Change in Attitudes

"All this must have brought a great change to country life?"

"A complete change. Not only in ways of working but in attitudes. Now we are city people living in the country. Letters are left at our door. The daily paper is thrown onto our porch. Bread and meat wagons come to our yard. When we're free, we rush to a movie. Every evening the boys know whether Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland have won or lost. Of course we root for the western teams. We hear war news as soon as New York. We're as completely submerged with insipid radio songs as Boston."

"How does that affect the ways of farm people?"

"Just as it does the ways of city people. First, we farmers no longer have large families. If I should take you from one house to another here in my neighborhood you'd be astonished at the number in which lived five, six, eight or even more children a generation ago. That has ceased to be. Practically the only families left with many children are those that haven't been completely Americanized.

"The number of rural churches has greatly diminished. In my county alone 12 have folded up And most of the city churches are nowhere near as flourishing as 15 years ago. My own, for example, one of the best in a city of 24,000, has a budget about half what it was in 1925. Outrageous as it sounds, you may say that most of those churches which thrive best have members who are still foreigners."

High Schools Going Forward

"How about schools?"

"Rural schools are going way back; Sunday schools way back; primary schools back in attendance; high schools forward. You see we have far fewer school children, but our youth can't find work, so they go to high school."

"That means the country is getting better educated?"

"Far better. Many farmers send their children to college."

"With so much education, I suppose the farmers are well organized?"

"Exceedingly well, or at least they could be. Useful organizations of every kind for adults and children exist."

"I suppose they're like labor unions to protect your interests and impose collective bargaining?"

"That's right. We farmers help each other. But our associations are co-operatives, rather than unions."

"And does the Government help you?"

"In a hundred ways. With credit, loans, price stabilization, instruction, demonstration, fairs. It tells us what to do, shows us how to do it, helps us do it."

Willkie Cheered at Movies

"Then I suppose you're all for Roosevelt?"

"No, at movies here people hiss Roosevelt and cheer Willkie."

"Why?"

"I guess we're tired of him. Besides, Wallace tells us lots of things not to do. Americans dislike that. We hate even good rules. There's a lot of dissatisfied people."

"Why dissatisfied? I should think everybody would prosper here!"

"No, many of my neighbors aren't prosperous. They won't accept good ideas, won't apply good methods, don't work hard enough. The city spirit brings that. Many young people don't like hard work. It's old people who are left on the farms.

"Here is a striking case. Sid Hartley had two sons. He was a good farmer and gave both boys fine farms adjoining his. In time, one boy Arthur had six sons and a daughter. He gave every one a farm. You might have called the neighborhood Hartleyville. But not one of those sons is prospering, some have even lost their farms. One is a town cop."

"Why?"

"Don't work right. Penniless grandfather earned money and bought farms; the grandchildren can't keep farms they get as a present."

Tenancy and Ownership

"From what you say I suppose the total number of farmers is decreasing?"

"There is only a 16,289 farm population out of 74,256 inhabitants in the county. While the city population was doubling, the rural population went back."

"Does that mean you have a lot of tenants?"

"In our school district live 24 farm owners and three tenants. But in the county as a whole 43 per cent of the land is worked by tenants. Zest for working a farm has decreased; the tendency to use land as an investment has grown."

"Do tenants never become owners?"

"Sure. The best stock raiser in Wisconsin, who was distinguished as one of our state's five best farmers, began as an absolutely penniless tenant."

"Yes, but he's of the older generation. Are any young tenants getting ahead?"

"I have two young farmer neighbors owning property worth $10,000 each. Both began as tenants."

"It must be sad to be a tenant all your life?" I commented.

"O, I don't know," objected my host. "Socrates Rawley, not far from here, has a tenant, John Springer, who's been with him 45 years. I never saw a better tended farm. Relations are so good that there has been no written contract for 44 years. Springer seems to be better off than half the farm owners!"

Same Number of Farms

"With all modern improvements I suppose your farms are worth more than 30 or 40 years ago?"

"Far less. Not half of what they were 20 years ago."

"How about production?"

"We don't produce more of anything than we did 20 or 30 years ago, except milk. That has increased a little. The number of farms is exactly the same as 60 years ago; the number of farmers fewer. We produce things easier."

"What of the future?"

"Our future is as America's future. If Americans come to believe that hard work, honesty, and co-operation are the foundation of success we'll accept that, too, and prosper. If Americans keep on trying to get something for nothing and trying to 'gyp' one another, we will, too. And we'll all suffer in the confusion and corruption."

Farmers, even in the most favored regions, have serious thoughts.

Here the Oakie migrates, not from dust bowls, but from milk bowls whose filling requires hard work.

Wagner Hits Long Hours

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Senator Robert F. Wagner, (D) of New York, replying to "the suggestion that labor standards must be modified in the interest of national defense," declared that "long hours of labor do not necessarily result in increased production of goods."

Senator Wagner, outstanding advocate and author of national social legislation, made his observations in an interview radiocast Saturday by the National Broadcasting Company.

He asserted there were "four answers" to suggestions of modification of labor standards, listing them as:

1. The original 40-hour week law in France was a 40-hour week for factories as well as for their workers. There is nothing in our labor laws to hinder American factories from operation 24 hours a day, and an increasing number of our factories are in fact operating on three shifts.

2. Our factories are not hindered by law from a longer workweek if . . . they pay time-and-a-half for over time. . . .

3. . . . We must find and give work to . . . unemployed millions before we begin to work present employees overtime. Five million workers are registered in the United States employment offices for all types of jobs, including skilled labor needed for national defense.

4. The final answer is that experience here and in Great Britain proves conclusively that long hours of labor do not necessarily result in increased production of goods. During the last war, the Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army made this statement: "Industrial history proves that fair working conditions and a proper wage scale are essential to high production."

Senator Wagner termed "insecurity and social maladjustment" to "enemies within our gates," and added that "we can no more afford to adopt a half-hearted policy of appeasement toward them than toward a potential invading foe."

Candidates Debate in Print

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie, taking issue in print over the New Deal's labor policies, state their views in the current issue of the American Federationist, official monthly magazine of the American Federation of Labor. The President declares his Administration "willing to be judged—as to future policy—by past performance." Mr. Willkie asserts that New Deal labor policies, if continued, would result in the American labor movement's being "completely dominated by Government" with the "old, discredited company union" being replaced by "government unions, as in Nazi Germany"; and he adds:

"I pledge myself to help the principle of free unions."

The President declares in his statement that examination of the record of the past seven years "will reveal that this Administration has been unremitting in its efforts to foster, promote and develop the interests of labor, to improve working conditions and to advance opportunities for profitable employment." Further he says:

"If anyone asks the question as to the future policy of the Administration toward labor, the answer is that we shall hold steadfastly to every advance gained and not permit present safeguards to be whittled away by yielding to the specious arguments of those whose lip service to labor is loud and eloquent before election, but whose ears are deaf to all appeals to justice the rest of the time."

Mr. Willkie, in turn, declares that organized labor has been "a principal factor in bringing improved working conditions, higher wages, and shorter hours for all." He advocates a "continued rise in American wage levels." He says he sympathizes with the American Federation of Labor in its "emphasis upon the necessity for better administration" of the National Labor Relations Act, and declares that "some changes" in the Act are necessary.

Barter Idea Old

NEW YORK (AP)—The barter theater of Abingdon, Va., which accepts farm produce for tickets, isn't strictly a new idea. The story of the British Empire, distributed in this country by the British Library of Information, says: "Some years ago when a traveling cinematographic show toured Fiji it took payment in coconuts."

Mexico Halts U. S. Tanker; Account Due

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 26 (AP)—United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels said today he expected to make a full report to Washington on the halting of the American oil tanker R. J. Hanna yesterday by a Mexican gunboat.

Information furnished the Embassy by the Mexican Navy and Foreign Office said the tanker, a 6,905-ton vessel out of San Francisco owned by the Standard Oil Company of California had been halted briefly about 75 miles north of Acapulco on the Pacific.

The Hanna was permitted to proceed, it was said, after establishing her identity. The gunboat steamed across the ship's bows to make her halt, Mexican officials said. They denied a warning shot had been fired.

(In Washington the State Department said last night its attention was brought to the incident by a radio message "purporting" to come from the captain of the Hanna and that immediate inquiries had been made in Mexico City. According to the message a shot was fired over the Hanna but she did not halt and was not pursued.)

Last week the American freighter Herman Frasch was halted and searched off Acapulco by another Mexican gunboat.

Mexican naval vessels have been patrolling the coasts recently because of the troubled political situation and fears some elements might seek to import arms for a revolutionary movement.

Two 'Eased Out'

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 26 (AP)—Two more prominent supporters of Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, independent Presidential candidate, have left Mexico for the United States, it was disclosed today.

Political observers believed the men had been "eased out" of the country quietly by President Lazardo Cardenas in order to guard against any attempted coup by Almazanistas, who have claimed victory in the Presidential election over the administration candidate, Gen. Manual Avila Camacho.

The two Almazan leaders, who left for Brownsville, Texas, by plane last Friday, are Eduardo Neri, President of Almazan's chief political organization, and Antonio Gonzalez Cardenas, a member of its Executive Committee. Gen. Jose Mijares Palencia, director of the Almazan campaign in the Federal District, left the country recently after rumors he had been arrested together with other Almazanistas.

Dismissals Near

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 26 (AP)—Dismissal of 3,000 Government oil industry employees will be recommended by a special committee appointed to draft means for carrying out President Lazaro Cardenas' reorganization program, it is predicted in authoritative quarters.

The employees affected would be those hired since the Government expropriated private company holdings in 1938.

The Cardenas program is designed to liquidate the industry's 68,000,000-peso ($13,600,000) deficit, accumulated since the expropriation.

Save Razor Blades For Defense Proposed

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP)—A new proposal on the old problem of what to do with used razor blades comes from Bernard M. Nelson.

He has written national defense leaders suggesting a nation-wide movement to establish receptacles for collecting old blades as a means of recovering "valuable material now going to waste."

George N. Seger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug 26—George N. Seger, who passed on here today, was the dean of the New Jersey delegation in Congress, having been a Republican Representative since 1923. Born in New York, he early became a cabinet maker; he moved to Passaic, N. J., where he entered politics, and became Mayor in 1911, serving for eight years.

In Congress, he was an advocate of tariff protection and anti-lynching legislation, and an opponent of President Roosevelt's Supreme Court and Government Reorganization bills.

Women Ask Roosevelt Debate With Willkie on Equal Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—To sharpen interest in the Equal Rights Amendment which the National Woman's Party believes to be one of the most important issues in the November election, invitations were sent to President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie to appear on a public platform in Chicago to debate campaign issues "including the equal rights amendment."

Telegrams to the presidential candidates went forth from the newly organized Illinois branch of the National Woman's Party here.

A discussion of the equal rights amendment by the presidential candidates of the Republican and Democratic Parties would focus nation-wide attention on the issue, the women believe.

Moreover, it would bring into the limelight a question which the women are now attempting to take to every Congressman in the country during their 90-day campaign prior to the November election.

Is Playing Both Ends

A non-partisan organization which takes no stand on any question except the equal rights amendment, the National Woman's Party is not throwing its weight either with the Republicans or the Democrats, according to Mrs. Caroline Lezow Babcock, executive secretary of the National Woman's Party, now in Chicago helping with the organization work of the Illinois branch.

To outside observers, it appears that, while the Republican Party platform favors submission of the Equal Rights Amendment to the States, the Democratic Party platform takes an opposite position since its authors wrote into the document the arguments of the opponents of the amendment: to "achieve equality of opportunity for men and women without impairing the social legislation which promotes true equality by safeguarding the health, safety and economic welfare of women workers."

However, N. W. P. leaders do not see it that way. Mrs. Babcock claims that the Democratic platform "neither favors nor denies" the amendment, and she believes there are many Democratic leaders in the country who favor it. Mr. Willkie's failure to mention in his acceptance speech the Republican plank in favor of submission of the amendment has spurred the women on in their effort to get him to state his views on a public platform.

The program of the National Women's Party is therefore to proceed on a non-partisan basis to reach candidates for office of both parties.

"We are aiming," said Mrs. Babcock, "to contact every present Congressman or prospective Congressman, whether he be Democrat or Republican, between now and the election, and try to win his favor for the amendment," declared Mrs. Babcock.

"We shall ask him whether he indorses the democratic principles of giving the State Legislatures a chance to vote on this question. We are much more powerful now than we will be after the November election, because we can urge these men running for office to study the question and make some decision about it."

Along the eastern seaboard gains have already been made for the amendment, Mrs. Babcock pointed out. More than half of the 34 Pennsylvania Congressmen have been pledged to support it and many of the 43 New York Congressmen favor it, she said. In addition, Massachusetts, Florida, Maryland, and Delaware are well organized, she pointed out.

Now Tackling Middle West

The party is now moving into the Middle West and tackling the third largest State in the country as far as representation in Congress goes. Illinois having 29 Congressmen offers a fertile field for the women, they believe.

The campaign for the amendment, which began 17 years ago when the National Woman's Party started to lobby for it in Congress, is considered the second chapter in the suffrage movement in this country, according to Mrs. Babcock. Getting the vote was the first step, she said, and, "for precisely the same reason we are continuing our fight to bring women under all the guarantees of the Federal Constitution."

Chess Is Speeded Up

DALLAS, Aug. 26 (AP)—This modern desire for speed even has hit chess. Rules of the United Chess Federation Tournament require each player to complete 40 moves in two hours.

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Nazi Ukraine Threat Said to Bother Soviet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 26—Some indication that Soviet Russia, despite current celebrations of the first anniversary of the pact with Germany, is seriously concerned at a Nazi threat toward the Ukraine is found in the attitude of the British Communist Party.

The question whether the Moscow-led Communists here are preparing the ground for a new policy switch has been asked in London ever since the Political Bureau of the British Communist Party issued a manifesto earlier this summer urging the adoption of a new political military program "that can guarantee defeat of the Nazi menace."

Although the Party's attitude has wavered somewhat since then, following the fortunes of the battle for Britain, so that a conclusive answer is not possible, the new program has not been abandoned and seems to constitute a significant sign post in view of present developments in the Balkans.

Since quite early in the war, Communists here, toeing the line laid down in the U. S. S. R., have been vociferously opposed to the continuation of the war, declaring it to be a struggle between rival imperialisms. Now they seem to have changed their tune, calling for action instead of peace, so that the British people can "preserve their independence and democratic institutions and save themselves from the fate that has overtaken the people of France."

At the same time the Communist Party here states that the French Communist Party will carry on the fight for "the French workers against all their enemies . . . alike in the territory ruled by Pétain and Laval, and in that occupied by the Germans," and that it will fight both the Germans and the "French Facists who surrendered the people to disaster."

The nine-point program for Britain which the Political Bureau of the Communist Party has evolved comprises the following demands:

"1. Clear out all supporters of Fascism, the men of Munich, and all responsible for the present situation from all commanding positions, whether in the Government, the Services, or the control of industry.

"2. Conscript wealth and nationalize the key industries, banks, transport, and mines. Establish real equality of distribution of food supply.

Workers' Committee

"3. Secure the election of Workers' Control Committees in the factories to safeguard the workers' conditions and put an end to corruption, waste and profiteering in the production of armaments and all necessities of life.

"4. Arm the workers in the factories.

"5. Provide increased pay for the men in the Armed Forces, adequate allowances and pensions for their dependents. Break down the class system in the appointment of officers.

"6. Provide adequate air-raid precautions and evacuation schemes.

"7. Withdraw all regulations that take away the right of free speech, Press, meeting and organization of the working-class movement.

Full Freedom for India

"8. Cancel the partition of Ireland; give full freedom to the Indian people and to all peoples in the British Empire.

"9. Build up unity and close fraternal relations with the Socialist Soviet Union and with the working people of all countries, for freedom and peace."

In its manifesto the Political Bureau declares categorically that a "People's Government" prepared to adopt this program "can immediately bring about close fraternal relations with the Soviet Union."

In view of the close association between the Russian Communist Party and the British Communist Party, this statement is considered as of particular interest here.

Behn Finds Spain Sidestepping War

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 26 (AP)—Col. Sosthenes Behn, head of International Telephone and Telegraph Company, before boarding the Clipper for New York, expressed the opinion that Spain is "far from war."

He had just come from Spain where he reached an agreement with the Franco Government for return of I. T. & T. properties in Spain to American management.

Mr. Behn, who had seen Spanish leaders frequently in recent weeks, expressed the opinion that Generalissimo Franco is determined to keep Spain out of the European conflict as long as possible.

"There has been a decided improvement in the outlook lately," he said.

Canada Building New Chemical Plant

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 26 (AP)—Construction in Alberta of an $8,000,000 ammonium nitrate plant for the Dominion Government has been started by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Corp., it was reported here.

Consolidated Smelters is erecting the plant and will operate it for the Dominion Government as an integral part of the Government's explosives program.

This plant will be one of a group of new Government-owned chemical plants providing essential materials to the Government's two big new explosives plants in Central Canada.

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Nazis Shift Air Tactics In New Raids

Continued from Page 1

that in most cases, at least, there is an attempt to unload bombs on or near targets which can be considered military objectives, such as docks, factories, and gas works, it is obvious that attacks are carried out regardless of damage to nonmilitary areas and civilian population.

This constitutes a tactical change in that bombs are now being dropped from greater height and also that objectives in the midst of deeply populated nonmilitary districts are no longer exempt from attack.

5. Judging by the last three or four nights, the Nazis are now imitating the British tactics of regular night raids with the view of causing repeated interruption of rest and sleep, hoping to damage civilian morale thereby.

Morale Unbroken

Certainly so far as London is concerned thus far there is not the slightest indication that the people's calm determination is shaken in the least. I had an especially good opportunity to observe the behavior of many of Londoners during the week-end raids, including women and children as well as men, workers as well as well-to-do Mayfair residents, servants as well as shopkeepers. I did not see a single exception to the general rule of calm good humor, though naturally there was some annoyance at delay or interrupted rest.

Although these piece-meal tactics are in sharp contrast to the air attacks in mass formation between Aug. 8 and 18, the long-term strategy does not appear to be essentially altered. There are still the same persistent attempts to bomb harbors, docks and ports, and attacks on flying fields and airdromes, especially in southeast England, remain the regular feature of raids.

Orthodox Strategy

The strategic aim appears to be the orthodox Nazi procedure of pounding away at these and other objectives until a "weak spot" is found against which heavier mass attacks are then flung.

Some observers here are inclined to the view that the Nazis' new tactics of countless scattered night raids indicate a permanent modification of the mass Blitzkrieg methods employed in Poland, the Low Countries, and France, and that the Nazis have now come to the conclusion that a lengthy hammering at many points is a better method than the sudden short, concentrated air attack of the type which failed so signally earlier in the month.

The more balanced view, however, is that the Nazis are experimenting with both methods and that air bombardment at once widespread and massive beyond anything so far attempted cannot yet be entirely ruled out.

Much encouragement is found here in the fact that more than 100 German planes were brought down Aug. 24 and Aug. 25, despite the scattered nature of the raids. Nevertheless it is not denied that the cumulative effect of this multiple method of attack is great.

Combined with the increasing number of night raids, it constitutes a new air tactic which raises defense problems admittedly not yet full solved.

Canada Sends Mail To Zones of French

OTTAWA, Aug. 26 (CP)—Postmaster General Col. W. P. Mulock announced in a recent statement that mail service for private and personal correspondence now has been resumed to unoccupied France, including Corsica, Algeria, the French zone of Morocco, and Tunis.

Mail service to ocupied France, due to the apparently complete disruption of communications between these two parts of the country, is cut off, the statement said.

However, an arrangement has been made with Thomas Cook & Son, British travel agency, for forwarding private and personal communications to occupied France under the same conditions as this company now accepts similar communications addressed to persons in the Channel Islands, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, and other enemy-occupied territory.

Gandhi Warns Britain It Invites Trouble

BOMBAY, India, Aug. 26 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi declared yesterday that the Government of India is "inviting Congress (the Indian National Congress Party) to start civil disobedience" by arresting certain of its members on charges of making seditious speeches.

"It is a pity," Mr. Gandhi observed in his newspaper Harijan, adding that the Government should have reserved the "invitation" for "a better day—better for the British."

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A Swiss young woman, living at Geneva, has provided her dog with hot-weather comfort in shape of a parasol which keeps the sun off the canine's back. Hope the other dogs will not laugh!

Compulsion Plays Big Part In Floating of Soviet Loan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Soviet Government is now floating the largest State loan in its financial history, for the sum of 8,000,000,000 rubles. (The ruble has a nominal value of 20 cents, but is not in practice freely exchangeable for other currencies). The last previous State loans, in 1937 and 1938, were for 4,000,000,000 and 5,000,000,000 rubles respectively.

The new loan is for 20 years and pays 4 per cent interest. Part of the bonds, however, are issued on a premium basis. Instead of receiving interest the bondholder receives, at some time during the 20 years, a larger sum of money than he has invested. For a 100-ruble bond he will generally receive 150 rubles, although, if he is lucky, he may obtain a premium as high as 3,000 rubles.

Soviet loans, in line with the general character of Soviet economy, are raised with a strong element of organized compulsion. The trade-unions "recommend" that all their members subscribe from two weeks' to one month's salary, depending on individual income and such a recommendation is not easily disregarded, under Soviet conditions. A roughly similar levy is made on the earnings of the peasants in the collective farms.

The freedom of the Soviet bondholder in disposing of his holdings has been steadily curtailed. At first the bonds could be freely sold. Then it was stipulated that they could only be pawned at the State Bank. Now they may not be sold except by special official permission, which is only granted in the event that the holder can prove that he is in special need of funds as a result of some accident or exceptional circumstances.

he funds which are raised by State loans are, for the most part, invested in caiptal development of the national industry. Under the Soviet system, where there is no private ownership of factories, mines, railways, and similar enterprises, all the financing which in other countries would be largely arranged through private sources is undertaken by the State. A good deal of the Soviet industrial and financial effort today is also going into the manufacture of armaments.

There has always been a discrepancy between the amount of paper money in the hands of the Soviet population and the available supply of food and manufactured goods. The former has been much more abundant than the latter. The virtually compulsory loan, therefore, serves a useful purpose, from the standpoint of the Government, because it compels the people to part with a certain amount of their ready cash and slightly relieves the pressure of demand on inadequate supply.

French Join British in Suez

SOMEWHERE IN THE SUEZ CANAL ZONE, Aug. 26 (AP)—Free French soldiers—men who have fled France's colonies to join Great Britain's Mediterranean war against Italy after the military collapse of France—have formally become a part of the British Army in the Middle East.

The trained, fully-equipped troops, wearing British uniforms but French insignia, received their regimental colors on a green parade ground.

The British Ambassador to Egypt, Sir Miles Lampson, gave the welcome, and Sir Archibald P. Wavel, commander of the British Middle West forces, was among the guests.

Sir Miles handed a regimental flag bearing the cross of Lorraine, Joan of Arc's symbol, to the officer commanding the French troops.

An Associated Press staff man, visiting the training camp of the French soldiers, found them in excellent spirits. They told him they were eager for an opportunity to get into active combat. French soldiers will receive the same pay as their British comrades-in-arms.

"None of us can understand why France gave up this fight," declared one French officer.

"We came here to go on fighting alongside Great Britain for we know that only in her victory can there ever again be a free France."

Thousands of French residents of the little French city within the capital of the Canal Zone thronged the ground to watch the ceremony.

Japan Names Indies Envoy

TOKYO, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Government announced today it has decided to send Commerce Minister Kobayashi as a special envoy to the Netherlands East Indies, instead of Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, expenent of an aggressive Japanese policy in the South Seas.

General Koiso had predicted friction between the United States and Japan over the Dutch East Indies' rubber and raw materials and had indicated his appointment as special envoy depended upon the Government's acceptance of his program.

Germans Prisoners

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies—Several thousand of the 9,000 Germans living in the East Indies when Germany invaded the Lowlands have been rounded up and placed in concentration camps by Government authorities.

The roundup started within half an hour after the home Government advised Batavia officials that the Nazi military machine had struck against Holland.

No distinction was made at first between any of the German residents, gentiles and Jews being taken into custody alike by police and soldiers. Since then, hundreds of German Jews and others opposed to Adolf Hitler have been released from the camps.

The East Indies Government solved the problem of housing the aliens by constructing one camp on the tiny isle of Onrust, off the coast of Batavia. Another camp was erected in an old fortress built over 100 years ago near the border of the East Java Province.

East Indies officials declared the interned Germans were well cared for.

Television Plane For Torpedoes Near

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Dr. Lee De Forest, inventor, often called the "father of radio," said today that development of a pilotless television torpedo plane on which he has been working might be completed within a year.

The device, he said, would provide the United States military forces with an inexpensive means of obtaining information by aerial surveys and also would act as a robot bomber.

Dr. De Forest came here today from his home in Los Angeles and conferred with U. A. Sanabria, President of the American Television Laboratories, whom he credited with being the originator of the idea. The device is being tested at the Army's Wright Field, near Dayton, Ohio, Dr. De Forest said.

The torpedo plane could be made from inexpensive plastics and would require no armor because it would carry no passengers, the inventor explained.

A television transmitter in the device could send pictures of the terrain below to the ground base and the mother ship.

Pétain Tells French Youth It Must Work

VICHY, France, Aug. 26 (AP)—Work is the only inheritance left to the younger generation in defeated France, Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain told a group of youths today during a visit to one of the camps established by the newly-organized "Companions of France."

"Labor is your only wealth," he told his young audience. "When you become full-grown men you will find a France stripped of everything else. The only fortune that remains to us will be work."

He counselled the youths to "fortify your bodies for a life of hard labor."

Leaders of the "Companions" movement, which takes in youths between 15 and 20 years of age, said the purpose of the organization was to create healthy individuals with the ability to labor, a strong love of country and a sense of discipline.

Germany Tightens Grip on Holland; To Name Officials

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 26 (AP)—(via Berlin)—Germany's iron grip on Holland tightened another notch with announcement that high officials formerly appointed by Queen Wilhelmina henceforth will be named by Reich-Commissioner Arthur Seyss-Inquart.

The German move was the latest in a series which, since the occupation of Holland by German troops last May, restricted civil liberties and sharpened German control over the conquered country.

Last month decrees established the death penalty for Dutchmen convicted of giving aid to the British, created special courts to try cases involving Germans or Dutchmen who have offended against the Reich, prohibited listening to foreign broadcasts, put leftist parties under the control of commissioners and authorized confiscation of the property of individuals or organizations agitating against the Reich.

British Destroyer Is Sunk by Mine

By the Associated Press

The British destroyer Hostile has been sunk by an enemy mine, the Admiralty announced.

The Hostile, one of the "hero" class, was a 1,340-ton vessel with a normal complement of 145 men.

Italian submarines operating in the Atlantic have torpedoed and damaged a large British oil tanker, the Italian High Command reported today.

Meanwhile the New York Maritime Register confirmed the sinking of the 13,056-ton British tanker San Fernando and two freighters.

The San Fernando, which traded between England and South America, was sunk early last month off the Spanish coast by a German submarine. The British freighter Zarian, 4,871 tons, was torpedoed by a Nazi U-boat June 30 about 350 miles off Ireland.

No casualties were known on either British vessel. One sailor was killed when the Swedish freighter Greth, 1,540 tons, hit a mine and sank July 21 off the Swedish coast.

A Berlin communiqué stated that a German airplane sank a 4,000-ton merchantman 223 miles west of Land's End.

'Free France' Paper

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—"France," a French daily newspaper for "Free France's" fighting men and civilians, made its first appearance in Britain today. It is edited by a group of refugee French newspapermen who back Gen. Charles de Gaulle in continuing war at Britain's side.

East and West

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Commission for Industrial Expansion, claiming that the industrial East affords the best locations for defense factories, charged today "political pressure" was being used to obtain Government plants for nine Midwestern States unsuited to industry.

Duke of Guise

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Duke of Guise, Pretender to the French Throne, whose passing at Larache, Spanish Morocco, was reported from Madrid today by Reuters, British News Agency, had been mostly content to be a gentleman farmer, with estates in France and Spanish Morocco.

In 1933, however, he issued a manifesto calling for a "dictatorship under the Monarchy."

There was rioting by Royalists in the Place de la Concorde in Paris in 1934, at which shouts of "Vive le Roi!" were heard.

In November, 1937, the Duke issued another manifesto, announcing that he had decided to "reconquer the throne of my fathers."

He denounced Communism, Fascism and the French Parliamentary System, and advocated a conference table solution of labor problems.

With the collapse of French military power last June and the rise of the authoritarian regime of Marshal Philippe Pétain, the Pretender's claims had begun to attract more serious attention.

Second British Oil Company Expropriated by Rumania

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Rumanian Government, through its Oil Commissar, today took over the affairs of Unirea, a large British oil company capitalized at $3,000,000 and with an annual production of 640,000 tons.

This was the second large British oil company to be placed under Government control along with one French company.

The Oil Commissar now directs half of Rumania's production.

Reserves Called

BUDAPEST, Aug. 26 (AP)—Thousands of additional Hungarian reservists answered a call to the colors today amid reports that Rumania was sending reinforcements into the disputed border province of Transylvania.

The summons came with return of a Hungarian delegation from Turnuseverin, where negotiations with Rumania over Hungary's demands for a slice of Transylvania collapsed Aug. 24.

Reports from Bucharest said the Rumanian Government was considering appointment of a new delegation to resume negotiations and attempt to satisfy Berlin's demands for quick settlement of the dispute, but informed circles there said that under any circumstances it was unlikely agreement could be reached before several months.

The Hungarian Government press, meanwhile, declared Rumania was not acting in accord with the desires of the Rome-Berlin Axis and said Hungary would stand firm in her demands on Transylvania, which Rumania gained in the World War settlement.

Official Hungarian circles said both Germany and Italy were exercising strong pressure on Rumania to make territorial concessions.

In addition to calling up additional Army reserves, Hungary requisitioned thousands of automobiles for military use and took special air raid precautions, which included screening of street lights in principal cities and organization of fire-fighting units.

France Demobilized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VICHY, France, Aug. 26 (AP)—France's standing armed forces, including militarized police, have been reduced almost to the 100,000 men permitted under the armistice with Germany, military authorities report.

Demobilization of millions of reservists recently has been carried out, they said, under the eyes of German officers sent into the unoccupied areas of France to supervise the operations.

The permanent army remaining will be composed of professional soldiers recruited from time to time as needed and will include about 20,000 mobile guards, or military police.

Seventy French naval officers whose ships were taken over by the British at Alexandria, Egypt, early in July arrived at the Mediterranean port of Toulon Aug. 24 aboard the French liner Providence from Beirut. Another steamer is expected with a further contingent of officers.

Léon Noel, French plenipotentiary to German administration in occupied territory, was replaced by decree by General De Fornel de la Laurencia.

M. Noel, one-time Ambassador to Poland and a member of the French commission which concluded armistice negotiations with Germany and Italy, had held the post since July 9.

Wine for Paris

VICHY, France, Aug. 26 (AP)—French officials announced today that 30,000,000 liters of wine (7,925,000 gallons) would be shipped into Paris by agreement with German authorities to assure Parisians a normal wine supply.

Grape crops in France are sufficient to care for the needs of the whole country including any normal demand by the German army of occupation, Government experts declared.

French Air Claims Arouse Nazis' Ire

BERLIN, Aug. 26 (AP)—The German Government has asked the Vichy Government to desist issuing "false reports," the official radio said, referring to a recent communiqué of the French Air Ministry that up to June 10 the French had lost 306 planes to the Germans' 982.

"These figures are declared by competent German quarters to be faked," the radio said.

"It is emphasized by German authorities that when the armistice between Germany and France was signed the entire French Air Force had been destroyed, which fact in itself should be sufficient to disprove the veracity of the French official statement."

Striking Bus Drivers Allowed Jobless Aid

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 26 (AP)—The Arizona Unemployment Commission has decided to allow benefits to 10 Pacific Greyhound bus drivers now on strike.

Arthur M. Davis, attorney for the Commission, said the payments would be made on the basis that the employer refused to abide by an order of the National Labor Relations Board designating the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen as the exclusive bargaining agent, and that the employees, therefore, were out of work through no fault of their own.

Still Anti-Seizure

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said that this Government was still opposed to the seizure and censorship of United States mails by the British at Bermuda.

He reaffirmed this position at his press conference in response to inquiries as to whether the recent resumption of transatlantic plane stops by Pan American Airways at Bermuda meant that the United States had changed its attitude toward the censorship of mails carried by the clipper planes.

Strasser Reported Safe in Portugal

VILA DO CONDE, Portugal, Aug. 26 (AP)—Otto Strasser, German arch-enemy of Adolf Hitler, is reported in refuge in this little fishing village.

[A well-informed German source in Berlin declared a month ago that Herr Strasser had fallen into Nazi hands in Paris, but German authorities declined comment.]

Otto Strasser, one of the founders of the Nazi Party, broke with Chancellor Hitler in 1930. He organized the "Black Front" opposition and began an unremitting campaign against the Nazis by secret radio, and by a newspaper, the "Deutsche Revolution."

Another brother, Gregor, who remained with Herr Hitler, was killed in the 1934 purge.

Exhibits Are Saved From Fire at Fair

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Fire swept through the huge California Building at the Golden Gate Exposition Aug. 24, but exhibits valued at $150,000 were carried to safety before the roof collapsed. What caused the fire was not determined.

The frame and plaster structure, most important on Treasure Island, cost $350,000 to build. However, insurance on the building amounted to only $55,000 because coverage was on a sliding scale.

Firemen, aided by a favorable wind, prevented the flames from spreading to other buildings.

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CANADA

Business Gains Reflect Canada's War Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 26—The ordinary Canadian is beginning to feel directly at last the new economic currents released by this country's billion-dollar war effort.

All indices reflect the rising tempo of business in Canada, increased employment, more wages. The statisticians of the Bank of Nova Scotia, in a new survey, conclude that industrial activity is now at the highest peak in history and 8 per cent above the level recorded at the first of the year. Retail sales are about 7 per cent higher than at this time last year. In the second quarter of the year exports, at $304,000,000—exclusive of gold—were nearly $100,000,000 larger than in the same period in 1939. Sales of new automobiles in the first five months of the year advanced 25 per cent.

Evidently, Canada is witnessing a vast redistribution of wealth, on a scale unimaginable a year ago.

To the poorer people the war is bringing more jobs, more purchasing power, and this purchasing power is not being drained off to any large extent by war taxation. The Government, in its war budget, indicated clearly its belief that on those who have been living at the lowest income level, no drastic increase in taxes is possible.

Where Tax Burden Falls

For those of larger means, however, the war is proving an increasing burden. It is largely from them that the Government proposes to secure, by taxation and borrowing, the $1,000,000,000 necessary to pay for the war this year.

The Government's announced policy is to carry this cost so far as possible from the increase in national income resulting from the war, but the increase is not sufficient yet for the purpose.

While the national income is expected to increase from $3,800,000,000 last year to $4,500,000,000 in 1940, the war cost will be $300,000,000 larger than that increase, and this money must be taken from those who have it, through taxation or borrowing. To the average Canadian, above the very poorest level, the war boom does not mean prosperity.

Already the increased purchasing power of the lower income groups is making itself felt and this is largely responsible for an increase in retail sales. Here the Government undoubtedly perceives a danger. It cannot permit too much of the Nation's energy to go into peacetime business and thus reduce its potential capacity to produce war goods. In Britain it has been suggested that the Government curb by compulsory saving the purchasing of those who have received a substantial increase in pay but here the government so far is relying on luxury taxes to discourage purchasing.

Check Is Forecast

"There can be no doubt," says the Bank of Nova Scotia, "that this general expansion in demand for peacetime goods and services will be increasingly held in check by Government policy." An increase in sales taxes in the next budget is generally anticipated, both to curb luxury purchases and to increase revenues from the sale of essentials, since the Nation is now running a deficit larger than its peacetime budget.

Already the new war taxes are showing their effects in some lines. While automobile purchasing showed a huge increase in the first part of the year, it is slowing down now, following the imposition of heavy war taxes. The automobile industry represents graphically the whole process of the war in Canada—the change over from the production of peacetime to wartime goods. Where it was producing passenger cars, the industry is being turned more and more into the manufacture of transport equipment for Canadian and British troops. Instead of usable consumer goods, the energies of Canada are going into the manufacture of unusable war materials and this is the real objective of Government fiscal policy.

Felt in All Departments

These forces are making themselves felt in every department of the national economy, but chiefly in the manufacturing industries. It is into them that the Government is pouring most of its war expenditures, along with substantial amounts from Britain. Most war orders have gone to shipbuilding, aircraft, automobile and textile industries. Now large contracts are being placed for machinery, tools and electrical supplies. This boom in heavy industry has increased the demand for steel which is being produced at, or close to capacity. The Bank of Nova Scotia employment chart in the manufacturing industries stands now at 122 as against 105 a year ago and is ten points above the 1929 total.

The forest industries also have benefited by the war, through the closing of Scandinavian and Baltic timber sources, on which Britain depended in the past for much of its imports. In the second quarter of the year lumber exports from Canada were 36 per cent greater than in the same period a year ago, newsprint exports were up 47 per cent and pulp and paper exports more than doubled. Almost this entire improvement is due to Britain's wartime demands.

Production Kept Secret

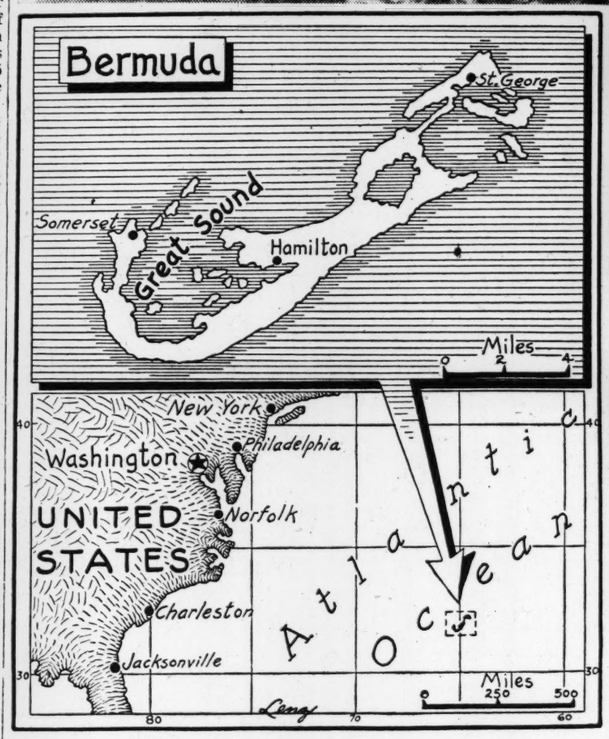
Canada has stopped publishing figures on mineral production but the returns of mining companies indicate a large increase in output. Gold production in the first part of the year advanced 3 per cent.

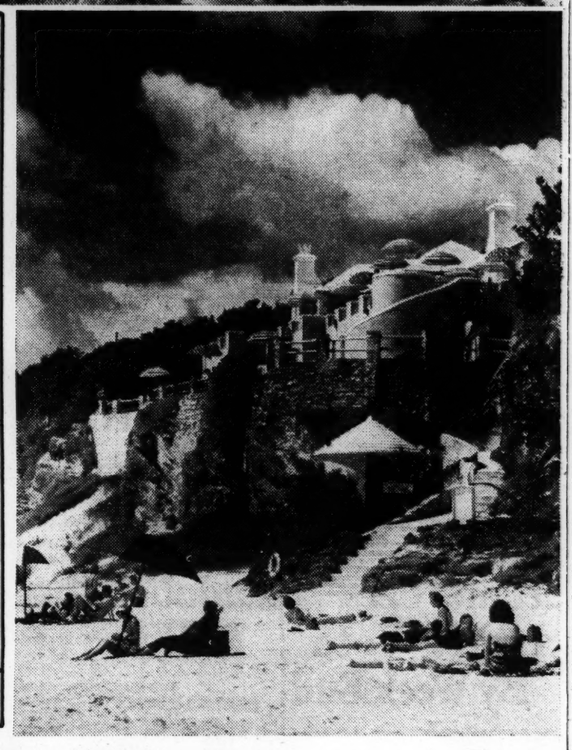
Construction has also been stimulated by the Government's large investment in munition plants and the expansion of privately-owned factories. In the second quarter of the year contracts awarded throughout the country amounted to $93,000,000, as against $56,000,000 last year. Employment in building trades has advanced 27 per cent. Road construction is down, as all Governments conserve their funds for war purposes.

While the Federal Government vastly expands its budget, pours money into war activities, raises taxes, and prepares to drain off the savings of the nation, there is a rising demand all over Canada for economy in Provincial and municipal Government. Newspapers are pointing out sharply to Provincial and municipal leaders that every dollar collected by them is a dollar less available for the war. In every Province there is a demand for a revision of old budgets, for a new wartime scale of living.

This poses grave difficulties for Provincial and municipal Treasurers who generally were unable to balance their budgets fully before the war started. They are finding, however, that the average Canadian is becoming acutely conscious of his new position as a taxpayer, and that while he is willing to pay the Federal Government's war taxes, and expects to pay more still, he objects emphatically to any nonessential spending, apart from the war. There will doubtless be an effort in all parts of the country to cut down normal expenditures, just as the Federal Government reduced its running costs.

New Outpost of Hemisphere Defense





Wide World; By a Staff Artist; Cy La Tour

U. S. to Get Air Base in Bermuda

Upper: An aerial view of the harbor at Hamilton, Bermuda. Great Sound will be made available for an air base, and possibly a naval base, for the United States on a 99-year lease. Lower left: Location of Bermuda in relation to the coast line of the United States is shown in this map. Lower right: The Coral Beach Club in Bermuda.

U. S. Gets Bermuda Air Base; Colony Reassured on Status

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Great Sound of Bermuda will be made available to the United States for an air base and possibly for a naval base, on a 99-year lease, Maj. Gen. Denis Bernard, Governor of Bermuda, informed a special session of this British Colony's Assembly Aug. 24.

The Legislature first had received assurances that the unprecedented step would have no effect on Bermuda's status in the British Empire.

[This was the first specific indication of where United States bases on British territory in the Western Hemisphere might be established.

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons last Tuesday that Britain was discussing such bases with the United States, and Foreign Minister Viscount Halifax told the House of Lords that agreement already had been reached "in principle" with Washington.

It was intimated then that Bermuda, Newfoundland and points in the West Indies all might become sites for United States bases for Western Hemisphere defense.]

Memorial by Bermuda

A memorial sent to the Governor for transmission to Lord Lloyd, British Secretary of State for Colonies, declared that "the people of Bermuda are deeply disturbed lest some new conception of American hemispheric defense may affect the status of this ancient colony as an integral part of the British Commonwealth."

It asked assurance "that nothing be allowed to prejudice our Constitution, our Government, or our complete happiness and contentment under British rule."

Reaffirming "unswerving loyalty" to the Crown, the memorial recognized that the British Government's consideration of the defense proposals was intended "only to further the interests of the Empire at this critical juncture," and pledged support of any agreement.

The Governor's message, in reply, said the memorial had been answered reassuringly by Lord Lloyd, who declared, "There is no question of Bermuda or any part of it being separated from the British Empire or of the people of Bermuda ceasing to be British subjects."

Air Bases for United States

As far as Bermuda is concerned, the message said, the negotiations so far are confined to provisions for an air base for which the waters of Great Sound would be made available.

"It is, of course, possible that a request for naval bases may be made by the United States," the Governor's message added, "and should this be forthcoming, the Governor is sure that by giving them most sympathetic consideration he would be furthering the wishes of the people of Bermuda."

Great Sound, chief water entrance to Bermuda, is a landlocked, island-studded body of water filling the hollow of the "fish hook" at the western end of Bermuda Island, the largest of the British Colony off the coast of North Carolina—about 700 miles southeast of New York and 570 east of Cape Hatteras.

The entrance to the sound is from the north, between Ireland Island on the west and Spanish Point on the east.

Nazi Fair Gets 'Exhibit'—British Planes and Bombs

LEIPZIG, Germany, Aug. 26 (AP)—British warplanes carried out a promise to provide a "foreign feature" for Leipzig's famous fall fair by visiting this German industrial city early today and driving thousands of visitors and residents to cover for 25 minutes.

The British, who dropped leaflets several days ago warning of the raid, were greeted by a heavy anti-aircraft barrage. No bomb damage was immediately apparent in the city itself, crossroads of central Europe since the Middle Ages.

Approximately 5,000 foreign buyers were among the visitors thronging the city when the British raiders thundered overhead.

Despite the background of war against which the fair opened, German officials declared it differed in no wise from its predecessors, with some 20 foreign countries represented among the more than 6,000 exhibitors.

Visitors found an ironic touch in the Rotterdam exhibit, which featured a display of cranes and wharves against a painted backdrop of the city—now battered by German bombs.

Dutch representatives explained the "day is not far off when Rotterdam, like other great harbors of Holland, again will be active in world trade."

One of the biggest exhibitors is Italy, which displayed model fighting planes.

Parachutists were among the featured toys and the war theme also was carried out in a variety of mechanical playthings.

Holland sent exhibits of dairy products, tulip bulbs, handicraft and pottery, while Finland was represented by pelts, cheeses and minerals. From Norway came skis, skins, fishery displays and milk pails, and from Luxemburg porcelain and wine.

Denmark featured the work of her silversmiths, surmounted by a copy of the crown of King Christian and a photograph of the monarch.

Russia was represented by lumber, pelts and cotton.

Other countries sponsoring exhibits included Bulgaria, Greece, Slovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Switzerland, Japan, Brazil, Iran and the protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia. Individual exhibits were entered from Turkey, Sweden and Liechtenstein.

Great emphasis was placed upon the radio exhibit, where it was disclosed that the German television system recently had brought to the German public an action picture of Nazi speedboats attacking an English convoy.

Teachers Group Denounces Rule By Dictatorship

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—A strongly-worded resolution condemning all forms of dictator government was accepted by the American Federation of Teachers at the final session of its 24th annual convention.

Dissatisfaction with the resolution, even in its final form, was indicated in the vote—announced as 358 to 250. The outcome was revealed following a secret roll call which was decided upon when delegates failed to agree on "language" of the resolution.

Meantime, John J. de Boer of the Chicago State Normal school, defeated candidate for the Federation Presidency, issued a statement, congratulating Dr. George Counts of Teachers College, Columbia University, on his re-election.

The anti-dictator resolution was directed at "all dictatorships, whether of Nazi, Fascist or Communist origin, whether in Germany, Italy or Russia."

Two Minesweepers For U. S. Launched

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 26 (AP)—Simultaneous launching ceremonies of the Navy minesweepers Osprey and Raven were held at 4:30 p. m. (EST) Aug. 24 at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Sponsors for the occasion were Miss Margaret Kays, daughter of Capt. H. E. Kays, Captain of the Yard, who sponsored the Osprey, and Miss Elisabeth Scott Baker, daughter of Commodore R. N. S. Baker, Planning Officer, who sponsored the Raven.

The minesweepers, each of which is 215 feet long and has a standard displacement of 540 tons, are designed for use in clearing mine fields as directed by the Navy Department.

Nazi Spinning Device Speedy

LEIPZIG, Germany, Aug. 26 (AP)—The German dye trust placed on display at the famed Leipzig Fair a spinning device which trust officials hailed as "a sensation which will revolutionize the textile industry," and which they said would be of great importance to Germany's war-time production.

The new machine, called the "vistra-spinnlunte," is designed to simplify the spinning of cotton. Trust officials said this invention, together with the Already-publicized "vistry-spinnband," an aid in long-fiber spinning, would usher in a "new epoch in the textile industry."

The new cotton mechanism cuts the various fibers in uniform and desired lengths and lays down the staple in orderly fashion, eliminating the necessity of various preliminary operations.

Trust officials said the "spinnlunte," the outcome of 10 years of experimentation, had attracted interest only recently because of the wartime desirability of saving manpower, materials, iron, lighting, power and space and of increasing production.

They explained that the new machine, by doing the work of several other devices, will economize on factory space, and claimed it will reduce spinning costs and produce a firmer, glossier yarn.

They described the machine as "very expensive but not so expensive as the total cost of all the other machines it will replace." The officials said details of the machine's cost had not yet been worked out because large-scale production has not started but predicted it would be sufficiently low to encourage replacements abroad as well as in Germany.

Australian Censorship Upset By People's Vigorous Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australia recorded a triumph for democracy when nation-wide protests forced the Federal Government to withdraw regulations, issued under the wartime National Security Act, giving the Director-General of Information, Sir Keith Murdoch, dictatorial powers over Australian newspapers, films, and radio broadcasting.

Subject only to the Minister of Information—at present, the Prime Minister, Robert G. Menzies—the Director-General of Information was given power, if he considered it necessary or expedient for defense or war prosecution, to compel newspapers to publish a statement or advertisement in any space, manner, or form directed. Similar powers were given over broadcasting station and cinema theaters.

Members of all political parties, union leaders, businessmen, and others described the regulations as dangerous and unnecessary. Newspapers criticized the regulations as no other single act of administration has been previously criticized. Soothing assurances from Mr. Menzies and Sir Keith that the powers would be sparingly used failed to quiet the protests.

Threat of Resignation

Ministers of both the Country Party and Mr. Menzies' own Australia United Party joined in the outcry, alleging that the Cabinet had not been consulted in the matter. The Postmaster General, Harold V. Thorby, a Country Party member, threatened to resign on the ground that his ministerial control over radio broadcasting had been ignored in the delegation of powers to Sir Keith.

It was emphasized that the special powers had been given to Sir Keith, who was outside Parliament.

Mr. Menzies bowed before the gale. He announced the withdrawal of the regulations 48 hours after they had been issued.

The Australian press, in fact, since the beginning of the war, has submitted itself to a voluntary censorship and, except in a few isolated instances, has honorably observed that regulation.

Gave Up Press Posts

The Government, moreover, has powers to impose a compulsory censorship and even to suppress publications—the latter power has been exercised against several Communist newspapers which were held to be impending the national war effort.

On his appointment as Director-General of Information, Sir Keith announced that he had relinquished his newspaper interests for the duration of the war.

He controls the only evening newspaper and one of three morning newspapers in Melbourne; the only morning newspaper in Brisbane; the only morning and evening newspapers in Adelaide and Perth; and a morning newspaper in Hobart.

Sydney is the only capital city which has withstood the Murdoch bid for newspaper control. Critics declared that it was against the two Sydney morning papers and its evening paper that Sir Keith's regulation was principally aimed, the Sydney papers having also been particularly critical of the Menzies Government.

Spain to Convert Coal Into Gasoline

MADRID, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Spanish Government has accepted bids for construction of factories to process coal into gasoline to counter the shortage of imported gasoline which has struck Spain.

Although the shortage has almost eliminated private consumption of gasoline, the Government is said to have quantities in store for its own potential needs.

Through coal-to-gasoline plants and efforts to remedy imports, the Government hopes to solve the shortage for private consumers.

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Chicago Envisages Better Loop To Keep Folks Down-Town

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—How to keep the folks down-town—as much of a problem today as it used to be to keep the boys on the farm—is a puzzle that different groups here are undertaking to solve. Most ambitious of the efforts is that of the new Urban Land Institute, here, independent offshoot of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, which has just announced a study of the causes of down-town growth or decay, to be conducted with the co-operation of 10 leading cities.

This is the first important undertaking of the Urban Land Institute, formed about a year ago to study problems of city land-owners and recommend solutions. It is providing funds for much of the survey, but in some cities local groups are underwriting the investigations. The list of cities in which studies are to be made during the next couple of months includes New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Richmond, Louisville, and Des Moines. In each city a director of the study has been named. Most of the directors are experts in appraisals or experienced property managers.

Why population is leaving the centers of cities is the question they will set out to answer. Returns of the 1940 census show that of the 25 largest cities in the Nation, eight actually lost population in the census decade. But suburbs of the same cities gained inhabitants. Reasons for this migration are expected to be disclosed, and changes in the central district recommended, in the hope of reversing the trend of population.

Tally of Retail Sales

All kinds of pertinent facts are to be rounded up. Annual retail sales in the central business area over a 10-year period will be tallied. Construction and demolition in this period will be tabulated, as well as number of persons and vehicles entering the area, occupancy of office buildings, tax delinquencies, and the like.

If the area is showing a decline, a study will be made of "identifiable causes." In this list the Uroan Land Institute places traffic congestion, inadequate parking facilities, pedestrian hazards, smoke nuisance, faulty zoning, excessive construction costs established by building codes or other artificial restrictions, effect of skyscrapers on surrounding values, decay of close-in areas, and premature subdividing in the outskirts.

After the facts are collected, leaders in each city will come together to compare findings and draw conclusions. The report will be completed in about three months and promptly published.

While all the cities to be studied have similar problems, Chicago may be regarded as a striking example. On the corner where the Masonic Temple of Columbian Exposition days used to stand, the wonder of the Midwest because of its height, is now a trim little two-story building.

Tall Buildings Replaced

They call it a "taxpayer," in local real-estate parlance, because, being low, it is not heavily taxed and yet draws a fair income from the desirable first and second floor space it has to offer in the choicest down-town shopping district, right opposite Marshall Field & Co. There are any number of other little taxpayers about the loop, replacing tall buildings of the '20s.

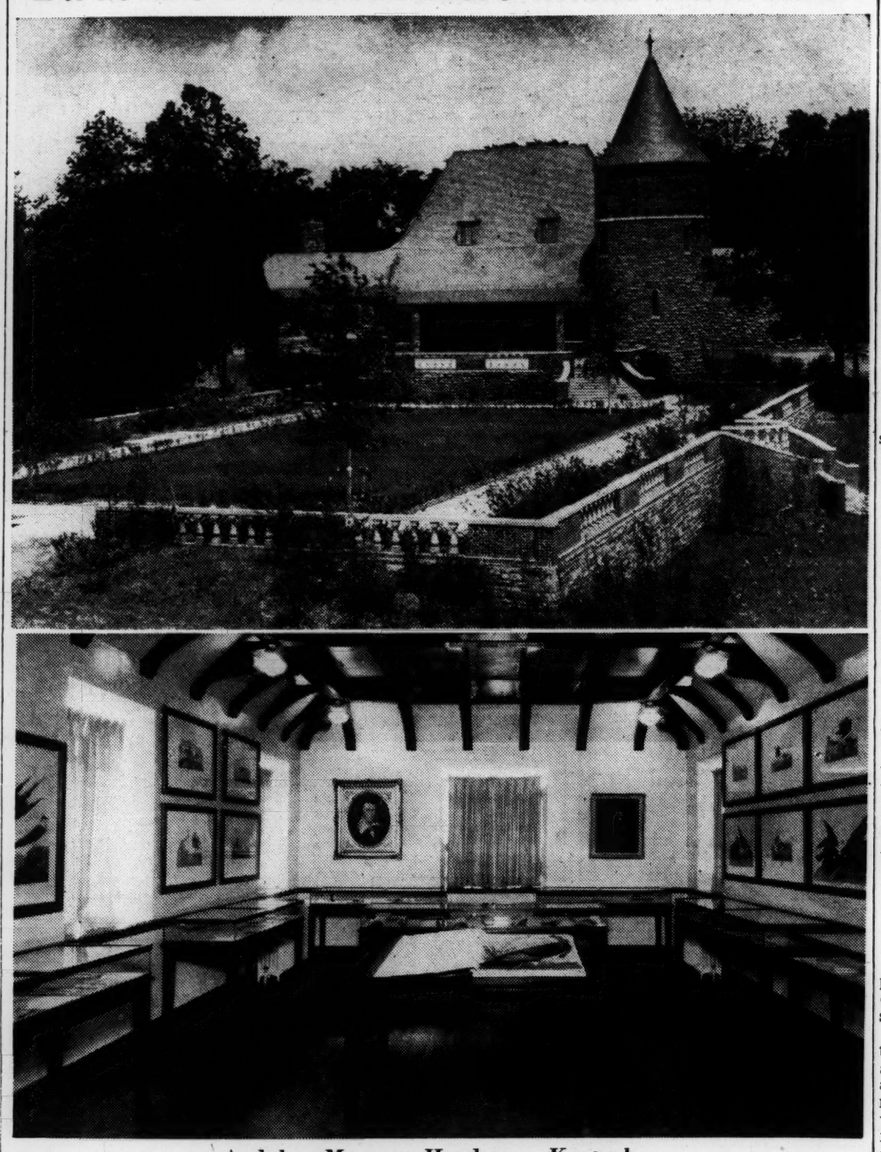
Other former skyscraper sites have become parking lots. They are "taxpayers," too, in a sense. They do not give their owners any cause to worry over office space that is taxed but is not rented.

Chicago retail merchants and motion picture theater owners who remain in their old loop locations also look with concern at the tendency of people to turn their heads toward the suburbs. Some of them have built handsome branch stores in such outlying areas as Evanston and Oak Park. That is one way of keeping up with the emigration from down-town; but it is rather an uneconomic one. The big down-town stores have to maintain loop business as usual, even after their branches are thriving.

A More Attractive Loop

Merchants in Chicago have organized into a Downtown Council and are attempting to make the loop more attractive in the hope of getting back their customers. Co-operating with the Council are some 15 other organizations which want to see downtown thrive.

Birds Are Preserved Here in Brilliant Color



Audubon Museum, Henderson, Kentucky

Here is displayed a part of the great French Naturalist-artist's collection of bird portraits as well as that of the pioneer Daniel Boone. The main gallery is below.

U. S. Invites Army Heads Of The Americas

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, has invited the Chiefs of Staff and one officer from each Republic of South and Central America to visit the United States in October, in order to become familiar with the United States military establishment.

In making this announcement, the War Department said it was contemplated that officials of the armies of Bolivia, Argentina, Peru, Uruguay, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Colombia would visit from Oct. 1 to Oct. 14. A second group—from Ecuador, Chile, Haiti, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Venezuela, Mexico, Brazil, and Cuba—was invited to be here from Oct. 16 to Oct. 30.

The Department said that the invitations were extended in two groups, in order to take advantage of the most favorable weather conditions. Furthermore, the Department noted that the visitors would be transported by Army planes to various Army posts. A tentative itinerary for the tours is as follows:

Washington, two days; Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., two days; Barksdale Field and Air Corps installations in the San Antonio, Texas, area, two days; ground troop activities, San Antonio, two days; Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla., two days; Fort Knox, Ky., two days; Military Academy, West Point, one day; Washington, one day.

U. S. Bases

Continued from Page 1

premacy, they can keep England's enemy and our own from the shores of the United States."

Arguing against the transfer of the destroyers were Senators Gerald P. Nye (R), of North Dakota, and John A. Danaher (R), of Connecticut, who said that the action would be an act of war and that it was contrary to the word and spirit of certain legislation covering such contingencies.

Despite last week's lack of action on the question of transferring the 50 destroyers, indications here still overwhelmingly point to that possibility. Close observers believe that it is the opposition of certain important Navy Department figures, rather than any possible storm in Congress, that has kept the President from acting so far.

These same observers add, however, that the increasingly good showing now being made by British airplanes both against German air raiders and in their own bombing operations will increase the likelihood of the destroyer transfer since each passing day is seen here as increasing the chances of a British victory.

Whereas little hope was held for a British victory some weeks ago, the whole outlook, as judged from this side, has changed during the past few weeks and many of the experts in the War and Navy Departments, whose record of predictions has been remarkably accurate so far, are now giving Britain an even chance. This means, it is pointed out, that there is less liklihood that the 50 destroyers would be "sacrificed" and more liklihood that they would be so much added strength in a growing British balance of power.

Wire Approval

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Military Training Camps Association has made public telegrams from seven church leaders indorsing compulsory selective service. The telegrams were signed by William Church Osborn, President of the Temple of Religion, New York World's Fair; The Most Rev. James H. Ryan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Omaha; the Right Rev. Cammeron J. Davis, Episcopal Bishop of Western New York; the Right Rev. E. G. Richardson, Methodist Bishop of Philadelphia; Theodore Fiske Savage, Executive Secretary, Presbytery of New York; the Right Rev. William T. Manning, Episcopal Bishop of New York, and the Right Rev. W. Bertrand Stevens, Bishop of Los Angeles.

Nazis View With Unconcern Present U. S. Aid to Britain

Continued from Page 1

land; in fact, it has kept its ships out of the way.

So long as this policy continues, the actual danger of an explosive incident is reduced to almost nothing.

The result is a curiously unreal, almost artificial, propriety and formality which is noticeable particularly in the relationship here in Berlin between the American community and German officialdom.

On the surface all runs smoothly and politely. But there is an ever-present awareness on both sides that the foundations of this propriety are on shifting sands which could be washed away at any moment.

Military Developments

Military developments within the next few weeks are obviously the key to the future of this relationship. Germany is undoubtedly counting on the successful conquest of England this fall. It assumes, also, that if this conquest is completed American opinion will quickly turn its face away from a cause which has lost its last European military base of operations. What implements of war America ships or sells or makes available to England in the meantime are, to the German view, unimportant.

The impression still prevails here that Germany is counting on winning its campaign against England in the air. Fifty destroyers, they feel, would not directly affect this type of battle within the current year. For the Germans feel that if they can destroy the Royal Air Force and gain mastery of the air over the British Isles, the actual physical occupation of England would be relatively easy.

Only American planes in large quantities could materially influence the vital decision in the air and it is obvious that the Reich takes the view that the present rate of American aircraft production means that no plane shipments in the immediate future would be in sufficient numbers to make a serious shift in relative English-German air strength.

[American figures differ considerably with the German view. Current shipments are variously estimated, but well-informed estimates indicate that the United States is sending about 300 planes a month to Britain. The high quality of American planes is an additional factor of importance.]

Berlin Sees No Threat

Therefore Germany watches the developments in Washington with a feeling that nothing which has either yet happened or is in immediate prospect comprises any serious threat to their immediate military program.

The German press over the past weeks has expressed its policy of realistic acceptance of America's hostility along with the avoidance of any aggressive irritation. The German people have been frankly told in press commentaries that American opinion is "surely from 80 to 90 per cent in favor of the Allies." The public knows that American airplanes are being delivered to England. My hotel maid frequently chides me about this. The basic conflict between American and German financial and economic methods has been widely discussed.

U. S. Stand Minimized

On the other hand, these disclosures have been made without hostile comment and there has been a general tendency to minimize the extent of developments in Washington. The destroyer deal is not yet widely known.

Isolationist speeches in Congress receive more newspaper space than contrary public statements, with the result that the average German is unaware of the extent or intensity of anti-Nazi feeling in America. The press has vehemently branded the use of British "navicerts" as unneutral, but has never mentioned that American ships use them.

Public opinion, therefore, while quietly informed of American trends, has not been goaded into active awareness of it. The average German remains kindly disposed towards America. Americans here move about freely with scarcely any notice being taken of them by the Germans. The number of incidents of protest by individuals against the speaking of English in public since the beginning of the war has been rare.

The German View

This does not mean, however, that sentiment against America could not be whipped up overnight. The average German, whether of the ardent pro-Nazi variety or of those who still protest their disapproval of Naziism, has almost universally come to accept these two theses:

1. That there can be no peace prosperity for Germans until England's influence on the continent is destroyed. It can be stated that at this stage of the war the mass of Germans are united in feeling that victory under Nazi leadership is preferable to defeat, even if defeat brought the overthrow of the Hitler regime.

2. That America has no business interfering in European affairs. Even Germans who still insist they are anti-Nazi have accepted this "Monroe Doctrine for Europe" idea, ignoring the difference between the United States' protection of small American countries from outside interference and German military domination of small European countries for the announced enforcement of German economic unification.

Public Opinion Controlled

General acceptance of these theses means that if the German press were ever unleashed against America, public sentiment in the Reich could be swung into violent hatred of America overnight.

All that would be necessary would be to tell the German public that America actively intended to try to deny Germans their prospects of victory this year. That would be the end of individual friendliness toward Americans. For the Germans are hoping for peace before Christmas.

That this has not been done attests the present desire of the German Government to keep on formal good terms with America so long as it remains desirable to do so.

Behind this restraint is the full realization that if victory is not secured this year, America could begin to give England significant aid next spring, even if it did not formally enter the war. Therefore it seems a reasonable assumption that the tolerance of Americans here, and the press restraint toward America, is an extremely tenuous attitude depending for its continuance entirely on whether England can enter the protective fogs of winter still unconquered and fighting.

Potential Opposition

Should German public hopes and expectations be upset, a strong undercurrent of resentment would set in against America whether artificially stimulated or not. It is latently and potentially present already.

In official and informed quarters, of course, the attitude toward America is one of cold, practical realism. There is no point for them in aggravating America, at least while the war with England still continues, or speeding by their actions the tempo of American trends toward more effective aid to England. Since Germany believes that this aid is neither of significant weight in the military balance now nor, in their opinion, can become significant before next spring, they choose to overlook it.

But next spring would see a very different story if the war were still in progress.

New Nazi Warning

BERLIN, Aug. 26 (AP)—Authorized German sources have issued a new warning to non-belligerent shippers, asserting that "submission" to the British navicert system is "an unneutral act."

Britain has expanded this system, under which neutral ships' cargoes are approved by British authorities at ports of origin for clearance through the blockade.

Wage-Hour Law Check Is Ordered In Five Manufacturing Industries

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—A Nation-wide drive for compliance with the Wage and Hour Law in five manufacturing industries—furniture, leather goods and luggage, boots and shoes, hosiery and woolen goods—has been ordered by Col. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator.

The Labor Department agency instructed 237 inspectors to move into the field today to check more than 5,000 factories in all parts of the country to ascertain the extent of their compliance with minimum wage and maximum hour standards.

In ordering the broad campaign, Colonel Fleming emphasized that a majority of the factories to be inspected, "as in most of the other industries in the country," were complying with the law.

The objective of the drive, he explained, was to bring the minority "into line" and to protect "fair employers" threatened with "cutthroat competition from those disobeying the law."

This will be the Wage-Hour Administration's first multiple-industry enforcement campaign, and the second on a Nation-wide scale. The agency has nearly completed a check on the lumber industry.

Colonel Fleming said the inspectors would employ an "educational approach" in dealing with violations. Requirements of the law will be explained, he said, and employers given a chance to comply. Legal action will be taken only in "obdurate cases."

The Wage-Hour Law established a 42-hour week until next Oct. 24, when it will be reduced to 40 hours. Employers are required to pay time and a half for hours worked in excess of the maximum.

Wage minimums for the five industries are: Woolen goods, 36 cents an hour; hosiery, seamless, 32½ cents, and full-fashioned, 40 cents, boots and shoes, 35 cents; furniture and leather goods, 30 cents.

Colonel Fleming said he expected the enforcement campaign to be completed by Oct. 1.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Senate Sees Draft Vote By Week End

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Spurred by pressure from leaders and President Roosevelt, opposing forces in the bitter Senate battle over compulsory military training talked today of a final vote this week, probably Thursday.

Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Military Committee and floor leader for the Burke-Wadsworth Bill, said any additional discussion would come from opponents, or those sponsoring amendments.

"I'm not going to make any speech because everything has been said," Senator Sheppard declared. "Additional speeches would only delay a final vote that everybody should want by now."

Even opposition leaders, such as Senators Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, and Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, conceded that the final test was near.

"I think we'll get a vote probably in the middle of the week," Senator Wheeler said.

Senator Vandenberg said he agreed with Democratic Leader Alben Barkley "that it is time to vote on conscription, one way or the other."

Two prominent anti-conscriptionists, Senators Rush Holt (D) of West Virginia, and Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, gave notice, however, that they might oppose any drastic attempt to curb debate.

The major test was expected on the proposal of Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut that conscription be delayed until Jan. 1 to permit a further trial of the voluntary enlistment method for raising the manpower needed by the Army.

Both camps look for a close vote here, but after President Roosevelt expressed his opposition Friday to any postponement, the pro-conscription leaders predicted that the Maloney proposal would be rejected by a margin of from 2 to 4 votes.

Another test appeared in the making on the question of limiting the number of conscripts to be in training at one time.

Another major piece of defense program legislation—the Excess Profits Tax Bill—was reported bogged down in the House Ways and Means Committee.

Audubon Museum in Kentucky Is Mecca of Bird Enthusiasts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDERSON, Ky., Aug. 26—Set in the Kentucky woods that John James Audubon loved, a museum to honor the great French naturalist and to exhibit his works is drawing visitors here from all the States. The French provincial structure and its sunny formal garden are the reward of more than 30 years' effort on the part of Audubon enthusiasts of this city.

The museum, open to visitors since 1938 but not yet formally dedicated, was made possible by co-operation of Federal and State officials. Most of the work was done by WPA and CCC labor. But the enthusiasm that kept the project alive for more than 30 years, in spite of many discouragements came from local citizens who cherished their city's Audubon traditions, lore that grew up from the naturalist's 10-year sojourn in Henderson.

The museum—the central feature of a new Kentucky State Park of about 600 acres—with its old French bird tower, its garden, and smaller tea house, is completed. So is a wild life lake, with trails to enable naturalists to study the birds of Kentucky as Audubon did. But work in the park still goes on with other improvements on the program.

Already the museum has some important Audubon exhibits. Here is shown, on a lease to the State, the $250,000 collection of Audubon paintings owned by Mrs. Leonard Sanford Tyler, as well as that of the Audubon family.

"As time goes on, the collection is expected to grow. More and more the works and relics of the great naturalist will drift to this safe Kentucky State Museum, where alone a collection of the most miscellaneous character may be kept together," said Miss Susan Starling Towles, who has led the citizens of the community in their three decades of work to get the museum. Miss Towles is now a member of the Advisory Board of the Audubon Memorial State Park, and its secretary.

One room of the museum is devoted to the Transylvania Society. This land company, explains Miss Towles, sent Daniel Boone to the Wilderness, held the first representative assembly west of the Alleghenies and the first Christian service, and founded three towns, including Henderson.

Audubon Memorial State Park is about two miles north of the city. The city has had two other Audubon parks. The first Audubon society in the State was organized here in 1898.

The long effort to get the museum is recalled by Miss Towles, who began to urge the project in 1907, with the help of the President of the National Audubon Society. Burning of the Audubon Mill in 1913 did not discourage her, but rather furnished the start of an Audubon collection, she said. For the first articles in the present collection were a handful of nails gathered from the ruins of the treasured relic.

"From that time on, other things were added," said Miss Towles. "In 1929, Gibney Oscar Letcher, President of the Henderson Audubon Society, put on a national campaign, raised money, and had bills introduced in Senate and House for an Audubon museum.

"The measure was approved but that was at the beginning of the depression and we were asked to wait. We still wait for that measure, but it was not lost, for the work interested Senator Alben W. Barkley and others, and when we again petitioned for an appropriation, it was granted."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc., Sept. 1, 15; Oct. 6, 20; Nov. 3, 17.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc. (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Sept. 1, Oct. 6, Nov. 3.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73 mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m. Oct. 6, Nov. 3.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc (243.6m), Sept. 29.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Sept. 1, Oct. 6, Nov. 3.
Tampa—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WDAE, 1220kc, on Sept. 1.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Sept. 1, 15.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Sept. 1, Oct. 6, Nov. 3.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, Sept. 1, 15; Oct. 6, 20; Nov. 3, 17.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Sept. 1, 15; Oct. 6, 20; Nov. 3, 17.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Sept. 1, Oct. 6, Nov. 3.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Sept. 22.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Sept. 1, 15; Oct. 6, 20; Nov. 3, 17.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Sept. 8, 22; Oct. 6, 20; Nov. 3, 17.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Sept. 15 Oct. 20, Nov. 17.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (First Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 3:15 p. m., September 1.

England

Lancashire

Rochdale (First Church): New Pioneers Hall, Lord Street, 7:30 p. m., September 17.

London

London (Second Church): Church Building, 108 Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 8, 3 p. m., September 21.
London (Ninth Church): Church Building, Marsham Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, 7 p. m., September 19.

Northumberland

Newcastle-on-Tyne (First Church): City Hall, Northumberland Road, 7:30 p. m., September 19.

Staffordshire

West Bromwich: Town Hall, 7 p. m., September 16.

Surrey

Croydon: North End Hall 8 p. m., September 16.
Sutton: Church Edifice, 42 Cheam Road, 3 p. m., September 21.

Sussex

Brighton: The Dome, 7 p. m., September 17.

Worcestershire

Redditch: Palace Theater, Alcester Street, 3 p. m., September 15.

United States

California

San Mateo: Church Edifice, El Camino Real and Monte Diablo Avenue, 8 p. m., September 6.

Kentucky

Louisville (joint lecture): Iroquois Amphitheater, Iroquois Park, 8:15 p. m., September 5.

Massachusetts

Gloucester: City Hall, Dale Avenue, 3:30 p. m., September 1

Michigan

Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, Grand River Avenue and Evergreen Road, 8 p. m., Sept. 3.
St. Joseph (auspices First Church, Benton Harbor): High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., September 1.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Third Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., September 6.

New Jersey

Wildwood: Philip Baker School, West Cardinal Road, Wildwood Crest, 3:30 p. m., September 1.

Ohio

Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., September 6.

Bullitt Denies Promising France U. S. Would Be in War on Its Side

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri made public in the Senate a denial from Ambassador William C. Bullitt that he had promised France that this country would enter the European war.

The denial took the form of a letter protesting "many misstatements" in a newspaper article by the Senator's sister, Mrs. Genevieve Clark Thomson. Similar statements had been made in the Senate by some critics of the Ambassador.

"Paul Reynaud did not become French Premier until more than six months after France had gone to war upon the invasion of Poland," Mr. Bullitt wrote. "Never, at any time, to any French Premier or anyone else, did I write a letter indicating or intimating that if France went to war she would be followed in a short time by the United States."

The Ambassador said a published statement that he sat in French Cabinet meetings was "fantastic nonsense."

"It would be as impossible for the American Ambassador in Paris to sit in a French Cabinet meeting as for the French Ambassador in Washington to sit in an American Cabinet meeting."

Mr. Bullitt also said that "I never received any orders from the State Department to follow the French Government to Bordeaux" in answer to a charge that he remained in Paris after German occupation, contrary to State Department orders.

He also denied that he had ignored State Department superiors on his return to this country by reporting directly to President Roosevelt. He explained that ". . . the Secretary of State and the Undersecretary were absent from the city. I reported immediately to the ranking officer of the Department of State who was in the city—an adviser to the Secretary of State. I then reported at the White House and after returning from Hyde Park, immediately reported to all the authorities of the Department of State."

Senator Clark explained that he forwarded Mr. Bullitt's letter to his sister, an editor for a New Orleans, La., newspaper (Item-Tribune), before placing it in the Congressional Record.

He also placed in the record an explanation from Mrs. Thomson which said her article had been based upon published reports she regarded as authentic and added that she hoped many of the things that Mr. Bullitt denied were untrue.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Silvanus Goes to Sea

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Part Two

How long the storm went on Silvanus could not say, for he lost all sense of time, but at last the sea got the better of the ship and threw her onto the rocky coast of an unknown island somewhere between Africa and America. The entire crew, with the exception of Silvanus, whom everyone had forgotten, had taken to the boats the day before when the masts crashed, and had been picked up safely by a passing vessel, so when he was pitched out of his blanket at the moment the ship struck the rocks, and crawled up the crooked ladder to the deck, Silvanus found himself alone on a dismantled boat.

It was some time before he could collect his belongings because the floor of the cabin was all skew whiff, but at last he managed to do so. After a lot of clambering about, he was able to drag himself over the rail and onto the rocks, which fortunately were not slippery.

Almost as soon as he had left the ship she foundered, so it was a good thing he got off when he did, because he wasn't much of a swimmer.

Oh for a Farmhouse!

And there was Silvanus, on an unknown island, with nothing but the sea on one side and a rock-bound coast on the other.

Feeling very lonely indeed, he made his way up the coast to spy out the land. He hoped against hope that he might see a farm, but, of course, he didn't because the island was uninhabited. Standing on a little hillock he looked this way and that, but there was nothing to be seen save a few trees like giant umbrellas, and a great many rocks, and a trickle of water creeping between the boulders to the shore.

So he sat down to consider what he must do, but it wasn't easy. The one thing, above all others, he wanted was a farmhouse, a comfortable, homely farmhouse, with the sound of animals in the barns, and the sight of people moving busily about; with fields lying peacefully in the sunlight, and a few white ducks bobbing up and down on a pond.

A farm, he said to himself, was a very good thing to have, a very good steady thing, that didn't bounce you up and down, and moan and groan with the wind, and get blown sideways onto a desert island, and finally sink altogether. It stood where it was built, steady and warm and dry, and never thought of rushing you into all sorts of difficulties and leaving you to get out of them as best you could.

"Well," said Silvanus at last, "I must build myself some sort of a farm, I suppose."

And that is what he did.

A Change of Color

But it wasn't much of a farm, really. Just something into which he could crawl at night, and go back to after a search for food, and shelter in when it rained. He didn't paint it blue, and he didn't make a duck pond, and he didn't plant blue-bells. He was rather tired of blue as a color, to tell the honest truth, and was careful to make his farm turn away from the sea altogether and face the brown earth of the island.

After a very long time he was saved. He managed to attract the attention of a private yacht owned by a millionaire who was snooping about the ocean looking for things, and who happened to come within waving distance. The yacht sent a motor boat to the island, manned by a crew of spruce sailors. Silvanus, whose clothes needed to be mended very badly, and whose hair was very long, and whose skin was nearly black with tan, looked very wild in comparison, but it couldn't be helped. The millionaire treated him most kindly, and immediately gave orders for the yacht to change her course and take him home.

So now you know why Silvanus gave up wanting to go to sea.

His good wife never scolded him for running away as she might well have done, and his son and daughter never even mentioned it. Everything went on just as it had before with one exception. When the time came for the farm to be repainted he decided to have it done a good warm brown, and no one asked him why.

(The End)

Song by the Seaside

I feel so happy here,
Here beside the sea
Where the ships go by
Between water and sky
And whistle "good-day" to me.

And the tides come in and out
Like people who come and go,
And the hot dry sands
Flow between my hands
As a waterfall would flow.

The water is cold to my feet,
The sun is warm to my skin;
And only at noon,
Which comes too soon,
Does my mother call me in.

I feel so happy, here,
Happy as never before,
Building castle and town
For the sea to knock down
Alone on a lonely shore.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Geppy trotted out with all four legs on the wire.—Drawn by William Pène Du Bois for "The Great Geppy." (Viking Press)

A Game of 'Lairs'

Letters From a Sanctuary

By Muriel A. Hill

Chorley-in-the-Wolds,
England

Dear Boys and Girls,

Jill and I found the nest of a harvest mouse among the corn today. It was a cleverly woven ball of plaited grasses, but it didn't seem to have a door. We asked Grandpa how the mouse would get into her home, and he said that she would just push the grasses aside when she wished to enter, then carefully draw them together again when she was safely inside.

The small, round "mouse house" was slung between the cornstalks about 6 or 8 inches from the ground. It looked a warm, cosy little nest, and I expect that when the wind blows through the cornfield it will rock like a cradle. I wonder if the baby harvest mice like the song that the corn sings when it rustles above their heads?

"I don't think anyone is at home," Jill said. "Let's sit on the bank and see if the harvest mouse comes back."

We sat and watched the nest as it swayed in the corn. At last Mrs. Harvest Mouse appeared.

The harvest mouse is the tiniest mouse we have seen, and the prettiest. Her jacket is a warm yellowish-red, her waistcoat is white, and her tail is nearly as long as herself. She must be very light, for when she climbed the cornstalks they only bent a little beneath her weight.

She took a grain of corn between her two front paws and sat up to eat it just as the squirrel does, and as she nibbled she watched us with her quick bright eyes. When she had finished eating she washed and smoothed her coat, then she swung down towards her nest, using her tail to support herself.

"Why!" cried Jill, "the harvest mouse is using her tail as monkeys do. Isn't she nice!"

"She is going to her nest now," I whispered. "Look at the way she is peeping at us round the cornstalks! I wonder what she thinks about us? I don't believe she is a scrap frightened. Oh, she's gone! Let's go up to the Common and look for the red deer."

We wandered away to the wood and began to play a game called "Lairs." I was creeping and wriggling through a little dell of hazel bushes, going very quietly so that Jill shouldn't hear me, when suddenly I came face to face with a fox. I don't know which of us was the more surprised. I stayed quite still on my knees and stared—and Reynard the Fox stood with one paw lifted, his head a little on one side, and stared back at me. I wanted to say, "Friends," but I knew he wouldn't understand me.

I wished and wished I could ask him to stay. He was startled and curious, and I held my breath and tried not to move. Then I heard a crackling of the undergrowth and Jill's voice crying, "Tracked you to your lair!" There was a whirl of red fur, a shaking of the hazel bushes as if a wind had swept through, and Reynard the Fox had gone. I dashed to the edge of the dell, but there was no sign of him; he had disappeared into the gold and brown of the wood, and there wasn't even a waving bracken plume to tell which way he had taken.

Jill and I went back to the dell and hunted around. We found the mark of Reynard's paw in the moist earth, and some long, red-brown hair where he had been resting. We collected some of the hairs to show to Grandpa.

Your friend,
Peter

Jack O' Lantern for Judy Jo

By Mabel Betsy Hill
Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Thirteen

On they went, through the yellow leaves. The sun was getting low in the west. Every now and again they met someone hurrying home from the Ladies' Aid Meeting. The ladies all peeped at Tad, smiled, nodded, and hurried on.

Trot, trot, went Judy Jo, close beside Dr. Page. She wheeled the Sea-going-hack very carefully, for Humpty Dumpty mustn't have another fall!

And here they were at Judy Jo's house. Mother and Aunt Katy stood at the gate, saying good night to Grandmother.

"Oh, how kind of you, Dr. Page," said Aunt Katy.

"I've had two callers, and one went to sleep," laughed Dr. Page.

"Aunt Katy," said Judy Jo, "I took Tad down to Gran-pa's."

Grandmother stooped to lift Jack o' lantern out of the cart. "Well, dear, how do you like him?" she asked.

"Oh, please, Grandmother," cried Judy Jo, "don't pick him up!" She and Dr. Page told all about Jack o' lantern's mishap, and his new name.

"*What* a day!" exclaimed Aunt Katy. "My *goodness!*"

"Well, I've learned ever so much about taking care of a baby, anyway," said Judy Jo.

"It was a good deal for such a little girl," said Dr. Page. "I think she did well."

"And all's well that ends well," laughed Mother.

Just then Baby Tad woke up. He looked all around.

"Here's Mother, Baby," said Aunt Katy.

But Tad reached out his little arms to Judy Jo. "Ju-Jo!" he said, "wide!" and put a very wet kiss on her cheek.

Judy Jo felt quite cheered up. "Oh," she thought, "babies *are* an awful care, but they are *darling*, just the same!"

(The End)

Goats in Summer

The goats make pathways with their feet
Through shadow and through sun.
The silver bells about their necks
Tell where they graze and run.

They toss their horns as though to tear
A cloud upon the hill;
But you can't tell them from the rocks
When they are standing still.

ROWENA BENNETT

Books for You

Book Reviews

A Riddle

With words unnumbered I abound,
In me mankind takes much delight,
In me great store of learning's found,
Yet I can neither read nor write.

(A Book)

From "A Book for Jennifer" by Alice Dalgliesh (Scribner)

Do you think you would like a nonsense story—a nonsense mystery story, if you please—drolly written, describing the most extravagant situations in the most plausible manner? If your answer is yes, then we suggest "The Great Geppy," by William Pène Du Bois.

We think if you are not too realistic you will appreciate this artist-author's imaginative tale and pictures that describe the remarkable career of Sergeant Murphy's red and white striped horse, Geppy, who could walk a tight-rope, train lions, be shot from a cannon and be displayed as a freak at Bott Bros. Three-Ring Circus.

It would spoil the fun to tell you any more about Geppy and his accomplishments, but we urge you to enjoy them as Mr. Du Bois writes and pictures them for you. His illustrations in color are no small part of the fun in this unusual book.

Mr. Newbery's Shop

"A Book For Jennifer," by Alice Dalgliesh, is an unusual and interesting book. It is a story of London children in the eighteenth century and of Mr. Newbery's Juvenile Library.

John Newbery is remembered because he printed many little books for children and put over his shop in St. Paul's Churchyard, London, the sign "Juvenile Library." He was a pioneer in children's book publishing, for up to this time very few books had been made especially for young readers. Two hundred years later this bookseller's name was given to the medal awarded annually to the most distinguished book written for children in America.

Modern boys and girls, for whom countless books are available, will be fascinated with this peek into the past through the story of the Bannister children, who lived in Gough Square. Here, too, lived the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson and his famous cat.

Miss Dalgliesh has brought Mr. Newbery and his shop to life in a book for boys' and girls' own reading. Katherine Milhous's ten drawings in gay colors enliven the story and they, together with cuts from old books with an epigram in verse adapted to each, provide authentic eighteenth century London atmosphere. Author and artist together have made an important contribution to the history of children's books.

An American "Heidi"

Girls will find a winsome new book friend in little Mary Ellen, who lived on the Far-Side-of-the Mountain and who longed so to spend the winter with Granny on Near-Side. How she made the best ashcake she possibly could when the Circuit Rider stopped with her folks, to prove she could be helpful to Granny and thus earn her right to go, and the account of her adventures in school and at Granny's during her visit may be found in May Justus's book "Here Comes Mary Ellen."

The author tells a good story and paints a true picture of Tennessee Mountain life. Her characters are real, their speech is the genuine mountain dialect and throughout the book are bits of mountain folklore and ballads; for May Justus is mountain born and bred.

We are grateful to her for introducing Mary Ellen to us and for arousing our interest in this less familiar but fascinating corner where simple living, friendliness and adventure may be found.

Famous Composers

"A Child's Book of Famous Composers" by Gladys Burch and John Wolcott, presents twenty brief biographical stories of the world's greatest composers ranging from Palestrina, born about 1525, to Debussy, born in 1862. Stephen Foster and Edward MacDowell, both Americans, are included.

Interesting details, appealing especially to boys and girls, are included in the sketches, the particular contribution and quality of each composer's work is emphasized and they are presented in chronological order.

Imaginative Adventure

Charles J. Finger, traveler and story-teller has gathered from many lands a baker's dozen of jolly stories and written them down in "Golden Tales From Faraway." It is a book for the reader who likes adventures in the realm of the imagination, whatever his age may be. Some of these stories have a familiar folktale quality, but all are new and told in the author's own manner.

Helen Finger has made decorative end papers and lively pictures that reflect the spirit and humor of her father's "golden tales."

For the Youngest

A slight but entertaining picture story book for very little people is Margaret Friskey's "Seven Diving Ducks."

Six of the seven ducks walked right into the water when their Mother led the way for the first time, but the seventh stayed behind close to the shore, putting only one foot in the water. He didn't want to learn to swim or dive.

Small listeners will be amused with this story and Lucia Patton's pictures of Mother and Father Duck, the six brave ducklings and the "sissy" duckling with his life preserver will make them chuckle out loud.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Adventurous Mr. Toad

"Mr. Toad Goes to Sea," by Marjorie Beevers, was reviewed in this column last month, and we want to make a correction in the price printed with the review. The book is published by John Murray (London), price four shillings and sixpence.

Books Reviewed

The Great Geppy, written and illustrated by William Pène Du Bois. New York: The Viking Press. $2.00.

A Book For Jennifer, by Alice Dalgliesh. Illustrated in color by Katherine Milhous and by cuts from old books. New York and London: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.00.

Here Comes Mary Ellen, by May Justus. Illustrated by Helen Finger. New York and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

A Child's Book of Famous Composers, by Gladys Burch and John Wolcott. New York: A. S. Barnes & Company. $1.50.

Golden Tales From Faraway, by Charles J. Finger. Illustrated by Helen Finger. Chicago: The John C. Winston Company. $2.00.

Seven Diving Ducks, by Margaret Friskey. Illustrated by Lucia Patton. Philadelphia: David McKay Company. $1.00.

A Winning Essay

We have another nice thank-you note that we are sharing with you today. It is from Jean Rendy, of Bartlesville, Oklahoma:

"I thank you very, very much for the lovely book you gave me, 'The Separated Island.' I have read it through and I think it is very good and now my mother and my little brother are reading it also. Reading is one of my favorite hobbies."

And here is the prize-winning essay of David Lee Sparks, of Wessington, South Dakota, that we did not have space to print last Monday:

There was once an old scarecrow who was tired of standing in the field and so he decided to seek his fortune. He started down the road and the dogs chased and tried to bite him, so he didn't even have a chance to knock at a farmhouse door.

Finally he came to the king's palace. The dogs did not have a chance to bite him there, for they were in kennels. He knocked at the door to which a servant came. The servant asked him if he came to ask a question of the king.

"Does the king like to be asked questions?" asked the scarecrow.

"Oh, yes, he is sending messengers all over the kingdom asking people to come and ask him questions."

The servant took him to see the king. He asked the king a riddle which the king could not answer. So the king made a frown and bit his thumb and finally said the scarecrow could have a room in the palace as long as he lived. In the room, he found the first prize, a peppermint question mark; second prize, vanilla question mark; and third one, a lemon question mark.

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

A Note of Scarlet

WAS IT NOT John Ruskin who said no painting was complete without a note of scarlet? I have borne this in mind for many years, enjoying this touch of art wherever found. No more obvious example on canvas comes to mind than a water color by Winslow Homer which is owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The artist has vigorously given the effect of wind tossing the palms on shore and turning the harbor waves over to find their white edges. The lighthouse opposite stands at the western extremity of Hog Island, which gives entrance to the more sheltered sea off Nassau in the Bahamas.

A flagstaff rises by the lighthouse, and Homer has rightly raised the local storm signal of a red flag, which marks dangerous waters across the bar to sailing vessels plying in trade between Nassau and the Out Islands. But the artist has painted his flag as if driven by a heavy easterly wind, whereas his splendid coconut fronds sweep to the east under the driving surge of a storm from the west. Ruskin would have forgiven him; but my father, who remembers Homer at his easel in Nassau, and has had much to do with boats and ships there, would have corrected the artist.

* * *

And here, at my own desk, with its long row of favorite books across the top, I find I have been myself unconsciously agreeing with Ruskin. One thin red volume enlivens the blue, green, and black covers of the other volumes. It is "Teem," by Rudyard Kipling. After all, is not color a thing meant to be appreciated and not ignored? I get distinct pleasure from the color alone of the books on the shelves that face the living room on a lower floor.

Thus, perhaps, it came about that I was prepared a few years ago to stop the car suddenly, while driving north from White Plains in New York. My eye had caught sight of an extraordinary flash of brilliant red in a tree of shiny green leaves. As if one bunch of grapes in a vineyard had caught on fire. What was the month, August, September? Too early for the rich fall coloring, I thought. There were no akee trees—with the bright fruits familiar enough to me in the tropics—in these northern parts. I believed I was somewhat familiar with the woods about me, and no other leaves anywhere were even remotely red. I had made a discovery.

They were leaves I had seen, for I picked off a small branch to take to a nursery for verification. This first early cluster of leaves was vermilion, presaging, as I watched later, the transformation of the tree into a tower of red. By the time, however, of its full red message, autumn had really come, and other trees, bearing the same tones, gathered in the warmth of this one tree until it became part of the general pattern of rich design.

In the spring its leaves were among the latest to appear. They swarmed over the black branches in tiny lace patterns which reminded me of the maidenhair fern as it grows wild in the deep banana holes of the Bahamas. The leaves in summer, when the cicadas are in full throat, are sturdy in heavy green wax. Only the holly, so far as I can recall, paints its leaves with the same firmness. There are no thorns. In the springtime, in the south where the tree is more widely grown, the bees filch the blossoms for stuff with which to make a delicious honey.

* * *

Our home faces a lake cupped in low hills. I have placed, close to the house, several of these trees which were purchased through a nursery. I thought how beautiful—additionally so—the waters would be if seen through branches of this tree. Even in winter they form fine lines of black tracery. The trunk is slender, strong, and the wood close-grained. It is a fern among trees. I would call it the maidenhair tree, but it has another name.

The title of the tree is dissonant to my own thoughts about it, for it is known as the black gum. But my wife and I never refer to it as such. We have been in the habit of using the more mellifluous-sounding Latin name of *Nyssa sylvatica*. We speak, in closer intimacy, actually of our "nyssas." They are also referred to as the tupelo in eastern parts of the United States, and in Australia they are spoken of with—to my mind—undue familiarity as the "black sally."

* * *

My wife and I were motoring up from Williamsburg in Virginia, and in and around Richmond, Virginia, we encountered innumerable examples of these tree friends. Whether they were the *Nyssa sylvatica* or the *Nyssa aquatica*, or whether we might have spoken of them correctly simply as *Nyssa multiflora*, we have not found out. But they were "our" trees. And here in the north, as we motor, we keep our eyes open to find the rather rare specimen which we have come to recognize and to cherish. I feel I owe this acquaintance almost wholly to Ruskin. Had he not taught me to look for a note of red among the other tones of a landscape, I much doubt if I should have observed the hint of fall among the branches of the *Nyssa* those several years ago.

I am reminded today of all this, for this past week (and I write in early August) I saw the first flame of color in an old friend which stands close to the railway which comes up from New York through the little valley of Bronck's River. I had often saluted this tree on other rides, and here it was acting as a lonely outpost of fall. The Indians, who signed their last treaty on Admiral Bronck's estate, probably lighted beacon fires from the higher hills near our home. My *Nyssa* has similarly lit its torch to give first sign of the coming of that gigantic wave of color which will soon spread over the landscape.

ROBERT A. CURRY

Sea Spell

Today the wind is tasting
Of salt upon my lips,
And suddenly I am homesick
For sailors and for ships.

The woods can comfort creatures
Who need to creep in holes,
Who seek for fine-spun meanings,
And share their minds with moles.

But I would climb high ledges,
And shake my hair out free,
And let my clothes be tattered
By gales tossed up from sea!

O I would stand on headlands,
My two arms open wide
Where the great surf is breaking
Above the tugging tide!

SARA KING CARLETON

The
Christian Science
Periodicals

Established by
Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Single copies or subscriptions may be procured at any Christian Science Reading Room, or order and remittance may be sent direct to the publisher, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science Movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal

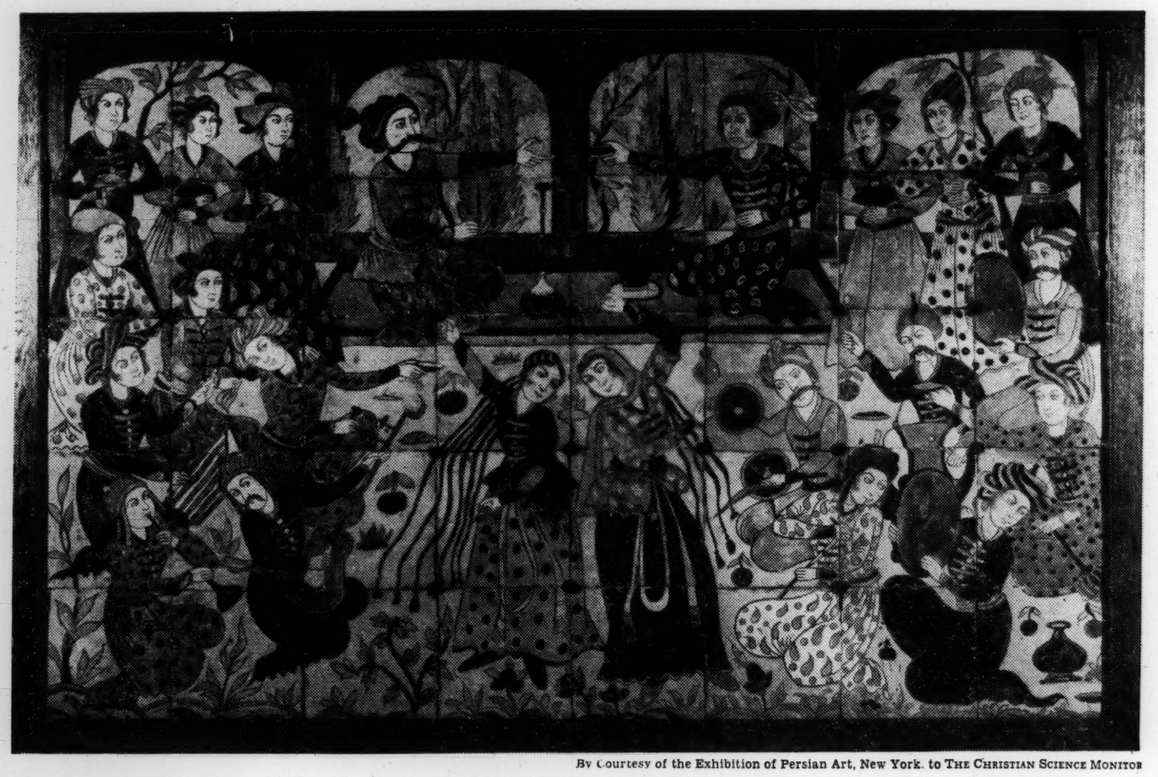
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copies, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.



By Courtesy of the Exhibition of Persian Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PANEL OF PERSIAN PAINTED TILES

THESE PAINTED TILES depict a scene of Persian festivity typifying in its subject matter, as in its treatment, the Persian love of pleasure and elegance. The gentle, swaying figures dancing in the foreground are watched by a mustached gentleman and a young man, while three young men stand on each side under the arches also watching the festivities, so the description reads. The orchestra consists of seated figures playing various instruments. It is undoubtedly a scene in a Shah's court. However, little is known about this tilework; not where it comes from nor even its date. It has been ascribed variously to the late sixteenth, early seventeenth, or eighteenth century.

This does not detract from the enjoyment of a work expressing so much of the Persian spirit and ability to elaborate and decorate a given space at any opportunity. We note, in this example, how every available bit of space is filled either with figures, arches, or with purely decorative flowers, plants, and shrubs. Even the costumes are elaborately patterned with dots and Persian motifs, and the complicated headdresses of the dancers serve to break up and embellish the background.

In color the range is limited, the artist craftsman having used only ultramarine, golden yellow, and brown ocher, with touches of apple green and turquoise—all against a background of white. The tiles are evenly glazed and of a high luster.

B. T.

The Sons of Asaph

IN THE MEANTIME the porch of the sanctuary, between the pillars Boaz and Jachin, was filling with the sons of Asaph. These were the singers and minstrels, two hundred and eighty-eight in number, as laid down for all time according to the commandment of King David and his chief musicians Asaph, Heman, and Jeduthun. They took their places in three choirs divided into twenty-four sections. The lowest choir on the steps of the porch comprised deep, rugged voices such as were suitable for war songs and wild paeans in praise of God. The middle choir consisted of minstrels and richly carved harps, psalteries, and gittith lutes, with flutes, shawms, trumpets, and long-tubed trombones, not to forget the mighty drums which thundered out the beat as the song of praise rose to its intoxicating crescendo. The flower of the voices was contained, however, in the "higher choir," for which the singers were specially selected in early childhood and subjected to the strictest training and most meticulous examination. Even then they were admitted only in rare cases. This choir consisted solely of musical and choral experts, who were intimately familiar with all the hundreds of modes, measures, tunes, intervals, tempi, flourishes, introductions, and cadences of their art, as they had been worked out by Asaph. They sang in accordance with the ancient tradition and—when inspiration from the Lord and the verdict of the judges rendered it possible—they even added to the time-honoured stock of songs which they already possessed. The song that now rose in controlled volumes of sound above the uncontrolled hubbub of the guests was an ancient psalm, a sacred psalm one that had been composed by David.—From "Hearken Unto the Voice," by FRANZ WERFEL. (New York: Viking.)

Testimony

No prophet can foretell the date
When Summer grows articulate
Nor can the sage prognosticate
Precisely, to the brimming hour,
The bright fruition of a flower.
For Summer in her own good time
Will set her blossoms out to climb
The laughing hills, and deck a world
With rose and cyclamen unfurled.
Hers are the secrets of delight
She shares alone with Day and Night,
And hers the song with which she thrills
The meadows and the listening hills:
But ours to wonder at her store
That waits beside the open door,
And ours with lifted hearts to bless
Her dear, undated loveliness.

SYDNEY KING RUSSELL

As the Curtain of Day Rose on India

IT MUST HAVE BEEN four o'clock in the morning when we dressed ourselves and went on deck. The Indian Ocean was a shimmering fire of blue, red, and green. The phosphorescence in the water was so intense that when a flying fish leaped, it drew lightning streaks in colors of the prism after it, until it disappeared under the waves. The ship seemed to be shod with opal fire. Beyond the throbbing of the engine, there was silence everywhere. The sleeping passengers did not know that we were nearing the port of Bombay, but, eager not to miss anything, Mr. Eagles and I had left our stateroom to see the coastline of India before the sunrise. As we scanned the horizon, we saw the stars blown out like bubbles into the sea.

Both of us—he, an American, and I a Hindu—seemed equally intent to catch our first glimpse of India. The minutes crawled like snails. We talked of diverse things as we paced the deck, faster and faster, as if to hasten the birth of the day. . . .

As in a theater where the characters are revealed on the stage at the sudden rise of the curtain, the coastline of India plunged into our vision as the short tropic dawn burst into day. A giant rising from an abyss, the horns and shoulders of the hills of Bombay became visible in the morning light. Hill after hill, promontory after promontory, gleamed in scarlet and emerald, and the sea opened its petals of gold at their feet. Then the sun, a lion of fire, sprang from peak to peak.

In another half hour we were steaming into port. Color upon color, blue, cerise, gold, and green, surged and swirled in the streets of Bombay. Houses, yellow, white, and violet, reared their haughty brows against the sky, while at their feet thronged a forest of prows, masts, and boats.—From "Visit India With Me," by DHAN GOPAL MUKERJI. (New York: Dutton.)

That Was Henry James' Way

THE EDUCATION of the James children, if free, according to Henry James, senior's, wish, was also, in formal particulars, irregular. As Henry describes his own share of it, in that great autobiography, "A Small Boy and Others," it was so haphazard, so much an experimental setting of the boy to tasks which proved uncongenial, and taking him away from them, so much a confusion of New York city and country life with impulsive travels in Europe that the reader wonders how in the world such a bewildered child learned anything at all. And yet might not such an education have offered a perfect development to a master-novelist? "Simply everything," says Henry James, "simply everything that should happen to us, every contact, every impression and experience we should know, were to form our soluble stuff; with only ourselves to thank should we remain unaware, by the time our perceptions were decently developed, of the substance finally projected and most desirable." . . .

As time went on Henry James reached a kind of philosophical justification of a trait which coloured the whole of his life and work. "One way," he says, "of taking life was to go in for everything and every one, which kept you abundantly occupied, and the other way was to be as occupied, quite as occupied, just with the sense and image of it all, *and on only a fifth of the actual immersion.*" In thinking of Henry James, do not forget that the second way was his own.—From "The Georgian Scene," by FRANK SWINNERTON. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

The Dawn of a New Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT THE PRESENT time men are longing for the day when they shall find rest from fear and uncertainty, and from the bondage of injustice and frustrated hopes in which they seem to be made to serve. But is it not being realized, more and more, that this longed-for day can never dawn for us materially? Drummond has said: "Will-power does not change men. Time does not change men. Christ does." At this portentous hour, we are witnessing powerful proofs that peace must first be spiritually discerned. A sense of peace and security dawns as individual conquests over fear, doubt, and sin are made.

Christian Science interprets real existence as spiritual. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 584): "The objects of time and sense disappear in the illumination of spiritual understanding, and Mind measures time according to the good that is unfolded. This unfolding is God's day, and 'there shall be no night there.'"

What an inspiring, hope-filled task it is that Christian Science sets us, namely, to seek and find God's reflection everywhere and always; to discover our real selfhood in the image and likeness of God; to measure all achievement and progress by the constantly unfolding good which is manifested!

Christian Science reveals good as the only reality. It reasons that since God is infinite, good must be infinite. Then, must it not follow that the expression or manifestation of God, good, constitutes the only reality? The bondage against which men strive and rebel is not of God's creating, nor imposed by His decree. Divine Science demonstrates the eternal truth, proving that all discord, wrong, limitation are illusive, unreal.

Our belief in evil and suffering, then, is self-imposed. What "self" is it that accepts and endures the hardship, sin, and shame that beset humanity at every step? Can they be anything but counterfeits, pretenders; in short, utter misrepresentations of God's man, who, the Scriptures declare, is made in God's image and likeness?

Christian Science maintains that there can be no substance, will, or activity apart from or opposed to the one all-inclusive Mind. This divine logic leads to but one conclusion, namely, that Mind and its reflection are essentially one and inseparable. All that claims to be otherwise is to be regarded as illusion, nonexistent, without entity.

The truth, however, must be demonstrated. And scientific demonstration becomes possible through spiritual understanding. Christian Science is enabling men to experience that genuine light that enlightened spiritual understanding by which to perceive the perfect reflection of divine Mind everywhere, held in the law of unbroken harmony. As divine Science enlightens thought with regard to Mind's goodness and allness, we detect and deny the specious claims of matter and evil. Material thinking is corrected, and better conditions become evident in conduct, character, health—in all that concerns our daily living.

As Mrs. Eddy increasingly demonstrated the divine Science which she discovered, she looked forward with gathering certainty to the dawning in human consciousness of that day of spiritual enlightenment in which "there shall be no night" of material ignorance and blind human will, but which will be illumined by "the light of the knowledge of the glory of God" (II Corinthians 4:6).

The Master called his near and dear disciples "friends," but he broadened the application of that cherished title to include all who follow him—abide by his teaching and example. "Ye are my friends," he said (John 15:14), "if ye do whatsoever I command you."

It is only by loving our fellow man that we follow Christ, Truth, and enter into that rich friendship which is brotherhood. Out of her deep love for all humanity and her healing ministry of discipleship, Mrs. Eddy wrote (Christian Science *versus* Pantheism, p. 9): "The demonstration of Christianity blesses all mankind. It loves one's neighbor as one's self; it loves its enemies—and this love benefits its enemies (though they believe it not), and rewards its possessor; for, 'If ye love them which love you, what reward have ye?'"

How deeply we long, how fervently we pray, for a friendly world, and for the unity which is the bond of peace! Truly these words of an earnest thinker, Theodore Parker, voice the thought of every righteous heart today:

"We look to Thee; Thy truth is still the Light
Which guides the nations, groping on their way,
Stumbling and falling in disastrous night,
Yet hoping ever for the perfect day."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

דער פריהמאָרגען פון א נייעז טאָג

אז איבערזעצונג פֿון רעם אויבען נעשריבענעם אַרטיקעל וועלען קריסטשען סיינס

מענשען בויקען אין דער יעצטיגער צייט נאָך דעם מאָג וועז זיי וועלען געפֿינען רוה פון מוראַ און אונזיכערקייט, און פון דער קנעכטשאפֿט פון אונגערעכטיגקייט און פון עכטישעדיגע האַפֿענונגען וועלכע זיי זוכען קענטיג פערשקלאפֿט. אָבער קומען מיר נים אלץ מקהר צו דעם פערשטאנד אז דיזער לאנג ערוואַרטעטער מאָג קען קיין מאָל נים מאָגען פאר אונז אויף א מאטעריעלען אופֿן? דראמאַד האָט געזאָגט: „די וויילעגס־קראפֿט קען נים עגדערען מענטשען. די ציים קען זיי אויך נים עגדערען. נאָר דער קריעטער אליין קען זיי עגדערען.“ אין דיזע שרעקליכע ציישטן האָבען מיר מעכטיגע בעווייזען אז פריידען מוז אנערקענט ווערען אויף א גיסטיגען אופֿן. ידערען אויבענים קאָסט געגען מורא, צווייפֿעל, און זינד, בריינגט אונז אלץ נעהנטער און נעהנטער צו דעם מאָג פון שלום און זיכערקייט.

קריסטשען סיינס, (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפֿט) פערטיידיגט עקזיסטענץ אויף א גיסטיגען אופֿן. אין איהר מעקסם־בוך, „וויסענשאפֿט און גזונדע מיט א שלוסעל צו די הייליגע שריפֿטען,“ שרייבט מערי בייקער עדדי „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures“ by Mary Baker Eddy. (p. 584): די זאכען וועלכע די ציים און די חושים נעהמען אָן פערשווינדען אין דער עלליוכטונג פון דעם גיסטיגען פערשטאנד. און דאָס געשליכע פֿון מענטשען מיט דיזע וועלט. דיזע עכטישע דינג וועלען עכטישקעלט. מאָג וועט קומען וועם „דאָן קיין נאכט נים זיין.“

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SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE
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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 13-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1940

NLRB Orders Vote in N. E. Grocery Chain

Providence Division of First National Stores must hold elections—Decision unusual.

In one of the few cases in the Country in which collective bargaining has been ordered in the retail field, the National Labor Relations Board at Washington today announced a decision calling for labor elections in the Providence division of First National Stores, Inc.

Elections, to be held within 30 days, will cover the concern's employees in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and a part of Massachusetts.

The company has contested the Labor Board's entrance into chain store retailing. The Board has usually stayed out of retail merchandising on the basis that it was not interstate busines. In this case, however, the Board held that the company was engaged in interstate commerce to a sufficient degree for the Labor Board to take jurisdiction.

A statement issued this afternoon from the New England regional office of the NLRB at Boston said that First National was a Massachusetts corporation operating 2,135 retail grocery and meat stores throughout the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New York.

Operations of the company are handled through three divisions. Hartford, Conn., Somerville, Mass., and Providence. Only the Providence division, which has stores in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and a few in Massachusetts, is covered in the forthcoming elections. The company's principal office is located at Somerville.

The Board overruled an American Federation of Labor union, which had protested against the election, because it already has a contract with the Company covering employees in Rhode Island.

The elections were initiated at the instance of an independent union formed this spring called the Industrial Union and Mercantile Benefit Association, of Providence. Hearing was held on its claim by the New England Regional Office of the Labor Board at Providence in July.

One of the two elections ordered will give Rhode Island employees of the chain the choice between the Industrial Union and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, A. F. of L. union,or no union at alll.

In the other election which will cover employees in Connecticut and part of Massachusetts, employees will have only the choice of the industrial union or no union.

Saltonstall Names Leaders in State To Defense Board

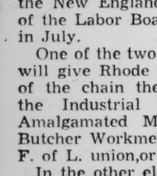
Seven former Massachusetts Governors, several college presidents, business executives, labor union leaders and other prominent citizens were ready today to start functioning as the 158-member Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to co-ordinate state defense activities following their appointment by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The committee is headed by former Republican Gov. Channing H. Cox, who had been appointed as Chairman by the Governor several days before the Chief Executive named the other members yesterday. The other former Govenors, all appointed to the 150-member general committee, are Frank G. Allen, John L. Bates, James M. Curley, Joseph B. Ely, Alvan T. Fuller, and Charles F. Hurley.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon, followed by rain tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature; lowest tonight near 60 degrees: moderate north and northeast winds.



Maine New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, continued cool tonight; Tuesday cloudy followed by rain.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain, continued cool tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh north shifting to northeast winds over central and north portions and fresh northeast shifting to east winds over extreme south portion; weather cloudy with rain Tuesday and over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	70	New Orleans	75	87
Chicago	69	81	New York	54	68
Denver	55	77	Norfolk	72	77
Kansas City	74	89	Philadelphia	60	70
Los Angeles	53	78	St. Louis	72	92
Miami	76	87	San Francisco	55	68
Minneapolis	59	63	Washington	62	68

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. T., Aug. 26.
B—Maximum, Aug. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6 p. m., E. D. T.; height, 8.9 feet.
Tuesday, 6:34 a. m., E. D. T.; height, 7.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:58 p. m., E. D. T.

State Study Points Way For Bay State Hill Towns

Massachusetts hill towns, acutely feeling the need of encouragement as population and prosperity seemed about to desert them, received reassurance today that their natural resources could, if developed, change them from a liability to an asset on the State's ledger, in a report by the Massachusetts State Planning Board.

Seeking a long-range program for economic rehabilitation of people and local governments in isolated hill towns, the Board released its report after a study requested by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of towns in Worcester County. These towns were selected "not because their problems are greater than others but because their valuable natural resources make an ideal testing ground for the entire State," the Board explained.

"Most of these towns are situated on attractive water bodies or in scenic terraces where recreational facilities can be developed more fully than at present. Lack of capital and understanding as to procedure apparently have been the chief deterrents."

Advantages Cited

Material advantage of the small town is low taxes, continued the Planning Board. "Other advantages that most small towns in Worcester County can offer to an industry, though less important, may still turn the scales; a steady though restricted labor supply, plenty of pure water, adequate power at reasonable rates, or an independent water power source, and a steady supply of such raw materials as those needed for small woodworking industries."

Other recommendations include development or construction of three trans-State highways, improvement of secondary roads, construction of an airport and secondary landing fields in Worcester County, listing of summer properties by a State agency.

Sef-help by the towns was recommended by the Board, which urged intensification of search for small industries, promotion of handicrafts, increase in services to vacationists, a well-balanced program of reforestation and agriculture and joint use by two or more communities of schools, road machinery and fire equipment.

Highway Plan

The master plan for public highways worked out by the Board with the State Department of Public Works provides for (1) continuation of Route 2 from Concord, by-passing Leominster and Fitchburg—important as a main trunk highway and an access to the recreational region of the Berkshires; (2) construction of a new east-west route across the southern part of Worcester County and (3) development of the so-called Atlantic Coastal Freeway carrying through traffic from New York to Maine, a large portion of which would enter the State at the Connecticut-Rhode Island line. Such a route, the Board said, would be of inestimable value as a link between the Worcester-Blackstone and Merrimac Valley industrial areas, and serving virtually as an extention of the Merritt Parkway in Connecticut.

"There is a group of towns, semi-industrial and semi-agricultural, where because of the recent decline or complete disappearance of industry, great difficulties are experienced. Planning here will require a complete overhauling of the land utilization system."

The typical hill town, the Board found, has an area of 20 square miles, a population of 800, one sizabe village center and two other small aggregations of building, no factory, "a local climate neither so bad as to indicate general evacuation nor so good as to predicate the influx of a Florida boom." Other reports will be made by the Board as it continues its survey.

Oil Burner Respite Promised Tonight

Homeowners may be able to turn off their prematurely-buzzing oil burners tonight and still be comfortable without overcoats in their living rooms, according to official weather reports this morning which promised an easing off of cold blasts that have been roaring down from polar regions.

Actual forecasts predict increasing cloudiness tonight with rising temperatures early this afternoon. No explanation for the polar blasts at this early date could be given by the weather man, who said it was just "one of those things."

Yesterday's temperatures were the coldest for August in the history of the Boston Weather Bureau.

Truck Strike Skips Defense, Flood Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 26—The Quonset Point air base hangar work and the Hartford, Conn., flood dike construction today were taken off the list of projects affected by the strike of the M. A. Gammino Construction Company truck drivers, as the strike went into its eighth day without indications of either settlement or further early negotiations toward this end.

Roderick A. McGarry, Secretary of Local 251, Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, said the concrete for the hangar work, which was held up when drivers of the ready-mix concrete trucks joined the strike, is being supplied.

At the Gammino office it was explained that the concern was only a sub-contractor, and that the mixers at the site are preparing the concrete.

The Gammino office also said the supply of sand and gravel for the North Meadows flood-control dikes at Hartford is being carted "by other means." Drivers of the trucking firm joined in a sympathetic strike when the Gammino men stopped work.

Guardsmen Needed In Vital Industry Can Be Discharged

National Guard members who hold key positions in defense industries will be asked to retain their civil posts and retire from the military organization under plans now being developed through civil and state co-operation, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall revealed today in making public a request to that effect from Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

Upon receipt of the letter Governor Saltonstall notified Mr. Stimson that Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson has already ordered all unit commanders of the Massachusetts National Guard to investigate the occupational status of members of their unit to prepare for the honorable discharge of key men in defense industries, government arsenals, navy yards, and similar establishments.

Mr. Stimson wrote to the Governor:

"In the event that the National Guard is ordered to active Federal service, it is important to minimize the effect of this action on other, and equally essential, defense activities. The National Guard contains among its officers and enlisted men a number who now occupy key positions in industries engaged in important activities. Such men are more important to the nation in their present position than they would be in active military service, and it is vital that they remain on their jobs. To many who have followed their military avocation with enthusiasm and a genuine desire to serve when called, I know this will involve sacrifice and disappointment; but I must appeal to them, through you, to remain where they can do the greatest good for the whole country."

Mr. Stimson said he hoped that the military position of these key workers may be filled by others before the National Guard is called into active service. General Erickson's orders, the Governor pointed out, also covered enlistment of persons to fill the gaps caused by the resignation of the defense industry workers.

Hope for Old Colony

Hope that the Interstate Commerce Commission will ultimately order inclusion of the Old Colony Railroad in the reorganization of the New Haven Railroad, was expressed today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall as he called a conference of persons interested in the Old Colony line problem.

The conference was called to discuss various points connected with reopening of the New Haven reorganization case on Sept. 9 by the ICC on the petition of Massachusetts State authorities.

The Governor's action also followed publication of the report of W. J. Schutrump, ICC examiner, who recommended abandonment of the Boston group properties of the Old Colony Railroad.

Commenting on the ICC examiner's report, Richard D. Grant, a member of the State Public Utilities Commission, declared, "The policy at Washington seems to be to throw New England to the wolves."

Mr. Grant, who also is serving on the Special Railroad Commission, added:

"If the Federal Government has any money to spend on national defense let it spend some of it to save this railroad. The examiner's report admits the necessity for adequate rail transportation facilities at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation in Quincy. And only last week steps were taken by the Governor and Council to increase the acreage available for shipbuilding at this plant which is presently operating 24 hours a day.

"On a recent trip to Washington with the members of the Special Legislative Commission, I saw scores of railroad flat cars mounting coast defense guns guarding the shoreline below Norfolk. Here, in New England, which is the first point of contact of any potential invasion from across the Atlantic, the National Guard is forced to use toy cannon to practice shooting at theoretical targets because it costs too much money to fire off real artillery."

Parkman Gives Walsh Hottest Fight Since '28

Democratic Senator is expected to lose much of G. O. P. support to Republican opponent.

This is the first of 10 articles on candidates for party nominations in the Massachusetts primaries Tuesday, Sept. 17. The next will describe candidates for the Governorship.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Not since 1928 has Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts been forced to wage a serious fight to retain his Washington post.

This year, however, Henry Parkman, Jr., former Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, and former State Senator, is conducting a vigorous campaign to bring to an end Senator Walsh's long political career and turn the Massachusetts Senatorial delegation completely Republican for the first time since 1926.

Through long service and clever political strategy Senator Walsh has so attracted Republican voters to his side that many Republican leaders in 1934 and this year were ready to default to the Democratic incumbent. In 1934 Republican Robert M. Washburn went through the motions of a campaign but was beaten by more than 300,000 votes by the Senator.

Started Drive Early

This year Mr. Parkman, a much stronger political figure than Mr. Washburn, started his drive early and is now beginning to gather speed.

Whether Mr. Parkman can win the election is still unpredictable. Yet since the Presidential nomination of Wendell L. Willkie, the election stock of all GOP candidates for Massachusetts state-wide offices has gone up. Whereas several months ago it appeared Senator Walsh would once again be re-elected without trouble, he now must fight to win.

Both candidates are unopposed for their party nominations, a situation which postpones until after the September primary, real interest in their contest.

Elected Governor in 1913

In 1912 Mr. Walsh was elected Lieutenant overnor, the first Democrat to do so. The next year he was elected Governor, one of the first Democrats to win the post. In 1914 he was re-elected, Massachusetts then having annual elections.

Mr. Walsh's political success continued in 1918 when he defeated Senator John W. Weeks (R) and succeeded him in Washington. At the end of his six-year term, however, Mr. Walsh was defeated for re-election, but in 1926 he was again elected to the Senate to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, grandfather of the present Junior Senator from Massachusetts. Senator Walsh was re-elected in 1928 and 1934.

Mr. Parkman, on the other hand, has confined his political activities to the Massachusetts Legislature and Boston until the present contest.

The Republican candidate entered politics in 1926 when he was elected to the Boston City Council. In 1929 he went to the Massachusetts Senate, where he remained through 1936.

Mr. Parkman's political peak to date came when he swung Boston's Republican support to Maurice J. Tobin in the 1937 Mayoral fight, a feat which gained for Mr. Tobin his margin of victory and helped to administer to Mr. Curley his second disastrous defeat in two successive major political contests.

The Parkman mayoralty coup in 1937 is now expected to provide a 1940 Boston vote harvest for him on the Nov. 5 election day. Some political observers believe the Tobin forces, grateful for his 1937 help, will help him to poll the highest Boston vote ever attained by a Republican, thus increasing his chances for Senatorial election.

Senator Walsh, however, is a resourceful campaigner. Through years of political struggling he has built a powerful organization which includes thousands of Republicans and which will benefit from support by the forces of Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, who is expected to be the Democratic gubernatorial nominee. In 1938 Mr. Dever was the only Democratic candidate for state-wide office to be supported publicly by Senator Walsh.

The Senator cannot be regarded as a New Dealer, because on numerous occasions he has sharply opposed Rooseveltian plans.

Evacuees Tell of 'Sub' Attack

Ship reaches Boston after trying experience—73 British children in Wellesley haven.

Two sharp glimpses of the war in Europe came home to Boston today in the arrival of the English passenger liner Newfoundland, which had been attacked twice by submarines en route to this continent, and by the presence at Wellesley of 73 British evacuee children who romped in gay abandon on the sunny green of the college Quadrangle.

The 46 passengers of the Newfoundland experienced the submarine attacks some 600 to 800 miles off the English coast, according to those on the boat, and had seen three vessels of their convoy sink before their eyes.

At 10:30 o'clock in the morning on Friday, Aug. 16, the 150 passengers who set out on the voyage from Liverpool, including 104 who were landed at Halifax, N. S., were startled by five short whistle blasts and one long, the signal to stand by the lifeboats.

Swedish Freighter Sunk

According to stories of the passengers who landed here this morning, despite the extreme cold and heavy seas, everyone remained at the lifeboat posts for more than an hour, during which the boat plunged full speed ahead, and one of the convoy, believed to be a Swedish freighter, exploded and disappeared within three minutes. No attempt was made at rescue of the crew which was seen bobbing about in the water, the orders under such circumstances being full speed ahead so that other boats will not be subjected to attack during rescue attempts.

All of the convoy of 50 ships, which had left their naval escort some time before and were four days out from England, scattered at the approach of the submarine. Hardly had the cold passengers on the Newfoundland gone to warmer quarters when a second warning brought them to their lifeboat posts again. This time they saw three of their boat group torpedoed, two vessels reported to be English freighters sinking, while the third, a Dutch boat, managed to turn about and head back for England. According to last wireless reports, it was making progress in that direction.

The crew was reported to have been calm during this experience, and the passengers were loud in their praise of the way the officers and crew kept the situation in hand. The captain was on the bridge four days, not leaving his post once during that time, and was seen in the dining room only when the ship was well across the Atlantic.

Some Going to Hamilton

Few details could be ascertained regarding the ships which were sunk, but the casualties were reported to be heavy, and it was understood that all of the crews were lost.

Among the British evacuee passengers of the Newfoundland arriving in Boston was Mrs. Dermot Pakenham of Surrey, widow of a British captain in the Grenadier Guards who was lost in the battle of Dunkirk. Mrs. Pakenham's daughter Susan, and son Michael, accompanied her. The family will stay at Hamilton on the North Shore with Mrs. Frederick K. Winthrop. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moule with their three children, Loveday, Patrick, and Michael, came from Dorset, England, to stay with Mrs. Frank Ashburn of North Andover.

Mrs. Erling Naess of Kent brought her two children, Jennifer and Ragnar, accompanied by Miss Olga Vallind. Mrs. Leona Clowes, mother of Mrs. Naess, was also in the party.

At Wellesley, where the 73 evacuee children arrived last night from Montreal, the scene was different. There were games going on at the campus this morning, and enthusiastic youngsters from the old England were looking over the New England with apparent approval. It looked not unlike their own country, they said, especially the Green Mountains which they saw on their way from Montreal.

Lake Takes Pool's Place

The younger children were playing duck-duck-goose, something similar to drop-the-handkerchief. A croquet set was set up. "An old maid's game," some of the older ones labeled that as they swung croquet racquets brought from England over their shoulders waiting for the arrival of balls.

Faces fell as Miss Mildred McAfee, President of Wellesley, announced that the swimming pool was under repair and would not be available for a week. They thought the lake would do, however, even though it might be pretty cold.

By a Staff Photographer

Peace After Harrowing Time

Top: Anna Newman, child evacuée from England, demonstrates to Miss Mildred McAfee her proficiency in knitting.
Middle: A Wellesley college kitten came in for a lot of petting.
Below: Miss Olga Vallind, holding Ragnar Naess, aged 15 months, on Mystic Pier today.

New England Catechism

What is New England?

It is the distilled thought of Emerson
walking in Cambridge—
Thoreau walking by Walden, thinking:
Man must live without violence.
Whitman writing "Liberty is to be subserved
whatever occurs." Saying, "I believe that
whether in men or nations."

What is New England?

It is men in farms, "The soil is rocky but good.
There is no bad soil if you love it enough."
It is men in cities: "Democracies must work
through men not outside them."
It is the coming up from Lexington, Charlestown,
Bunker Hill—great names and great places.
And in the warp the threads of sadness, mistake:
they burned the witches, in Salem;
and there was Sacco, and a few sad moments
on Boston Common.

What is New England?

It is reticent, stubborn, but at
times sentimental. It is rooted in soil
that grows blue vetch over the places
where men have died to save it.

It was saved.
And so other men will save it.

John Ritchey

Wage and Hour Checkup Starts In N. E. Plants

Federal officials open drive with 49 inspectors; Firms found compliant with law.

Nearly 1,200 factories and mills in New England are scheduled for a checkup on their minimum pay and maximum hours in the biggest drive of the kind yet undertaken in this section by the Federal Wage and Hour Division. The campaign began this morning.

"We have been given 49 inspectors to do the job this month," said Charles R. Hersum, acting Regional Director, today. He noted that they would follow a schedule of visits as herewith:

Boots and shoes	470 factories
Woolens	445 mills
Furniture	195 factories
Leather and luggage	30 establishments
Hosiery	27 mills

"This is the follow-up," Mr. Hersum explained, "of a similar drive in the lumber industry a month ago, and is part of a national campaign. Its purpose is to eliminate discrimination within industries, so that all employers will pay the same minimum wage and have the same hours as set by the law.

"Compliance in New England has been found to rate above the average for the country. Out of 30,000 establishments covered by the law in the five New England states under the jurisdiction of this office—Connecticut is excluded as under the New York office—less than 5 per cent have ever been complained of by workers as failing to meet the law.

"In some sections, the average of such complaints runs as high as 10 per cent of the firms under the law, and even up to 15 per cent. The average for the country is perhaps 10 per cent.

"This is very encouraging from the point of view of the workers in New England. Evidence of excellent co-operation in this campaign has been given by employers. During the lumber check-over, some mills which had been omitted from our list called our men to make sure they were meeting the law.

"One reason for this was of course the desire to avoid any instances of failure to meet the Federal standards which might later come to light with a consequent piling up of retroactive wages. Quite a few instances of less than minimum pay or failure to pay adequate overtime were located in the lumber industry in New England. Only in obdurate cases will the wage-hour division resort to legal action. If an employer makes amends, settlement will be by administrative action."

The minimum wage required for concerns doing an interstate business and so coming under the Federal law as engaged in interstate business, is for boots and shoes, 35 cents an hour; woolens, 36 cents; furniture, 30 cents; leather and luggage, 30 cents (a recommendation is pending for a 35-cent minimum); for seamless hosiery, 32½ cents, and for full fashioned hosiery, 40 cents. The maximum hours after which overtime of time and a half must be paid are 42. On Oct. 24, the 40 hour week goes in.

Many Voters Registering, Parties Aver

Reports of "tremendously successful," from both Democratic and Republican leaders characterized the drive of both parties to increase the registration of voters today.

Representative Theodore H. Hollis (R) of Melrose, Director of Registration for the Republican State Committee, reported that numerous independent voters were registering in the Republican primary. On the other hand, Paul A. McCarthy (D) of Somerville, Director of Registration for the Democratic State Committee, stated that at least 100 per cent more new Democratic voters were registering than in 1938. Both leaders professed confidence that Massachusetts would be found in their column this year.

Twenty-two wards have had registration booths open since last Tuesday and city officials reported today that registration has been steadily increasing with an estimated total of 10,000 persons registering so far. The booths remain open until 10 p. m.

Party leaders today estimated that another 10,000 would have registered by the time the booths in Greater Boston close at 10 p. m. Wednesday.

Bay State Concerns Get Orders for Sheets

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The War Department announced award of the following contracts to Massachusetts concerns:

Cotton sheets: Facific Mills, Boston, $10,956; Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, Salem, $72,601; Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Boston, $32,720, and Nashua Manufacturing Company, Boston, $92,757.

Delivery dates were not given.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Bob Hope in "The Ghost Breakers." 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Untamed," with Ray Milland and Pat Morrison. 2, 5, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Earthbound," 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Fenway—
"Comin' Round the Mountain," with Jerry Colonna, Bob Burns, and Una Merkel. 2:25, 5:05, 7:45, 10:20. Also "Girl From God's Country," with Chester Morris and Jane Wyatt. 1, 3:40, 6:15, 8:55.

Keith Memorial—
"The Return of Frank James," featuring Henry Fonda. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "The Man I Married," featuring Joan Bennett. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Also "March of Time." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Modern—
"They Drive By Night," with George Raft, Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. Also "Ladies Must Live," featuring Wayne Morris, Rosemary Lane and Lee Patrick. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

Metropolitan—
"Rhythm on the River," with Bing Crosby, Mary Martin and Oscar Levant. 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Money and the Woman," with Jeffrey Lynn and Brenda Marshall. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"He Stayed for Breakfast," featuring Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:30, 10:25. Also "The Golden Fleecing" with Lew Ayres and Rita Johnson. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"Comin' Round the Mountain," with Jerry Colonna, Bob Burns and Una Merkel. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. Also "Girl From God's Country," with Chester Morris and Jane Wyatt. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

RKO Boston—
"Babies for Sale" with Rochelle Hudson. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:40, 10:20. Also Gene Autry in "Carolina Moon." 12:05, 4:05, 8. Stage: Buster West and Lucille Page. 1:20, 5:20, 9:15.

State—
"He Stayed for Breakfast," featuring Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Golden Fleecing," with Lew Ayres and Rita Johnson. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.

Scollay—
"They Drive by Night," with George Raft, Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Ladies Must Live," with Wayne Morris, Rosemary Lane and Lee Patrick. 11:50 a. m. 2:45, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "The Archives of the Nation," "Modern New Orleans," "Donald Duck as a Billposter," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
Information Please with Elmer Davis; Colored Sportsmen; Fitzpatrick tour; Cinderella Tree of Life; Disney Cartoon and 30 minutes of news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Sky Devils," with Spencer Tracy. 8:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Murder in the Night," with Jack La Rue. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:25, 9.

Tremont—
"The Great Victor Herbert," with Allan Jones and Mary Martin. Also "Rebecca," with Joan Fontaine, Judith Anderson and Laurence Olivier. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Saps at Sea," with Laurel and Hardy. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "All This, and Heaven Too," featuring Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 2:15, 5:45, 9:15.

University—
"Untamed," with Ray Milland. 3:10, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Turnabout," with John Howard. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Radio—Page 11

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Greek Art by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

North Atlantic Farm Income Gains 21 P. C.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Cash farm income in the north Atlantic region in June was well above June, 1939, the Agriculture Department reported today.

Marked increases in income from fruit and vegetables resulted in a 21 per cent advance in total income from crops over June last year in the region, comprising New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Increased income from dairy products, the Department reported, was partially offset by some reduction in the returns from meat animals, but the total June income from livestock was still five per cent above June, 1939.

For the first half of 1940 income from crops was 20 per cent higher and income from livestock five per cent higher, with total cash farm income of the region up nine per cent from the first six months of 1939.

For States, the income figures were:

Maine—June, 1940, crops $1,447,000, livestock and products, $1,976,000, Government payments, $95,000; total, $3,518,000; June, 1939, total, $3,061,000; 1940, January-June, $29,798,000; 1939, January-June, $26,600,000.

New Hampshire—June, 1940, crops, $264,000, livestock and products, $1,216,000, Government payments, $51,000; total, $1,531,000; June, 1939, total, $1,536,000; 1940, January-June, $9,770,000; 1939, January-June, $9,333,000.

Vermont — June, 1940, crops, $307,000, livestock and products, $2,832,000; Government payments, $69,000, total, $3,208,000; June, 1939, total, $3,372,000; January-June, 1940, $20,890,000; 1939, $20,030,000.

Massachusetts — June, 1940, crops, $2,305,000, livestock and products, $3,490,000, Government payments, $57,000, total, $5,852,000; June, 1939, total, $5,847,000; January-June, 1940, $34,458,000; 1939, $31,972,000.

Rhode Island—June, 1940, crops, $182,000, livestock and products, $513,000, Government payments, $11,000, total, $706,000; June, 1939, total, $728,000; January-June, 1940, $4,214,000; 1939, $4,107,000.

Connecticut—June, 1940, crops, $1,109,000, livestock and products, $2,684,000, Government payments, $66,000, total, $3,859,000; total, June, 1939, $3,788,000; January-June, 1940, $28,824,000; 1939, $22,705,000.

B. & M. Road Allowed To Control N. H. Lines

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Boston & Maine Railroad today to acquire control, by purchasing capital stock, of four railroads in New Hampshire which it has been operating under lease. The four are:

Concord & Portsmouth, 51 miles; Wilton Railroad Company, 19 miles; Peterborough Railroad, 11½ miles, and Pemigewasset Valley Railroad, 26 miles.

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A Question of Music

Do You Think It's Going to Rain?

The gentleman with the questioning look is Bing Crosby. The lady with the guitar is Mary Martin. The film is "Rhythm on the River," now at the Metropolitan Theater.

Cross Loses Gubernatorial Nomination in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 26—Robert A. Hurley, Connecticut Public Works Commissioner, defeated the veteran, former Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, for the Democratic nomination for Governor at the State Convention held here Saturday. The final result of balloting gave Hurley 704½ votes to 358½ for Cross. Mr. Hurley was appointed Public Works Commissioner by Mr. Cross three years ago.

Odell Shepard, former Pulitzer Prize winner and Professor of English at Trinity College, Hartford, was unanimously selected as the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Another college professor, Mrs. Case Going Woodhouse, Professor of Government at Connecticut College, was nominated for Secretary of State.

John M. Dowe of Danielson, former Deputy State Comptroller, was named for Comptroller, and Dr. Frank M. Anastasio of New Haven received the nomination for Treasurer.

Ely Culbertson, the contract bridge authority who made his first essay in politics at the two-day state convention, withdrew his name from the four-man race for congressman-at-large after he polled but 11 scattered votes. Lucian Maciora of New Britain won the nomination.

Maine Candidates Debate Defense and State Finance

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 26—With the Maine election, first in the Nation, only two weeks off, the State finds itself immersed in a political campaign in which national and local issues are competing for attention.

The two candidates for a seat in the United States Senate—Representative (and former Gov.) Ralph O. Brewster (R) and former Gov. Louis J. Brann (D)—are debating the New Deal and the national defense program.

On the other hand, the Gubernatorial candidates—Senate President Sumner Sewall (R) and Fulton J. Redmond (D), a newspaper man—are urging the voters to make their partisan choice on a basis of the type of State Government they expect.

A financial scandal in the present Republican State Administration, in which shortages of $157,000 have been alleged and several State officials have resigned, has been made an issue by Mr. Redman, who is reminding the voters that he had been writing for two years before the scandal broke that all was not well at the State House.

"In view of what has happened . . . the people of Maine are demanding a house-cleaning," he says. "That is the issue . . . and not Mr. Willkie."

Mr. Sewall, a banker and airlines executive, while saying little directly concerning the fiscal situation, has pleaded for "better State government at a better price."

As for national issues, they are getting plentiful attention from the two former Governors, Mr. Brewster and Mr. Brann, competing for the Senate seat held for many years by Frederick Hale, who is retiring. Mr. Brewster is supporting Mr. Willkie and assailing the New Deal; while Mr. Brann defends the Administration, particularly on foreign policy.

Airport Projects Rushed

The State Military Defense Commission, functioning under a Legislative act which provides a $2,000,000 bond issue for construction and maintenance of airports and armories, is going ahead as rapidly as possible, with emphasis on the development of the State's airport facilities. Maine, according to Senate President Sumner Sewall, has been praised at Washington for its prompt action in the passage of the defense act. Already plans for the improvement of the airports of Bangor, Millinocket and Lewiston-Auburn have been forwarded to Washington for its approval. They call for joint local, State and Federal expenditures aggregating at least $1,500,000, and mean, in addition to the part they will play in aerial defense, jobs for many persons. Working in cooperation with the committee on its airport project, the WPA has ordered immediate start on projects at Brunswick, Portland, and Bangor. On the point of outlay, it has been estimated that a total of $983,000 will be spent at Bangor; $426,700, at Lewiston-Auburn, and $288,335 at Millinocket.

Arts Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Exhibition by The Riverside Press, Holman's Print Shop, Buck Printing Company, The Boston Globe, Lanston Monotype Company and the Printing Department of the Library. Through Sept. 15.

Doll & Richards, 139 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of water colors by Olson, Soderberg, Shepler, O'Hara, Gallagher, Jewell, Nelly Littlehale Murphy, Beckonert, Machanic, Pavlosky, Dyer, Parsons, and others.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street,—Exhibition by artists who have never exhibited before.

Fogg Museum of Art—Closed until September 16.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. Closed during August.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. Special exhibition of British paintings. Through Sept. 27.

LAST WEEK
ANNUAL
Summer Sale
GARDEN and
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State Legion Favors Draft; Elects Grant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, Mass., Aug. 26—At the closing session of the three-day convention, Chester T. Grant of Gloucester, State Vice-Commander of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion, was advanced to the post of Commander. Fall River was chosen for the 1941 gathering.

At the same meeting, the convention adopted resolutions approving compulsory military service in national emergencies and advocating the removal of Communist candidates' names from the ballot in contests for public office. The veterans also urged measures be taken to prevent refugee aliens from taking jobs that might be held by Americans.

Four Vice-Commanders were elected: James P. McManus of Boston, George L. Flynn of Natick, Thomas P. Athridge of Boston and Daniel P. Brennan of Lowell. Coleman Curran of Boston was re-elected Adjutant.

Thomas F. Mackey of Somerville was chosen Treasurer; Daniel H. Shay of North Reading, Historian; and the Rev. William A. Viscounte of Woburn, Chaplain.

Search Made Of Passengers From Bermuda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—For the first time in the history of aviation here, passengers aboard the Bermuda Clipper, of Pan American Airways, were searched by customs and secret service operatives when they arrived at La Guardia Field on Saturday afternoon. The search, which included even personal correspondence of the passengers, was described by spokesmen at the Customs House as merely "routine." They declined to give specific reasons for it.

If the customs and secret service men were after something specific, they obviously were disappointed. There were 26 men and women passengers aboard the Bermuda Clipper, and when they landed, they were taken into small rooms in the Administration Building, the men into one room and the women into another, and searched individually. It was reminded of central European customs inspections, especially those on the German frontier, and no amount of inquiry by the passengers themselves, newspaper reporters, or Pan American Airways representatives could get the reasons for it.

Of the 26 men and women subjected to the inspection, of whom 13 were women, only one voiced resentment.

Judge Forte Talks To Sons of Italy; Sees Alien Act Woes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26—The twenty-eighth annual state convention of the Sons of Italy swung into its business session today following the official opening yesterday, when the group was welcomed by Mayor James Fallon of Pittsfield and heard a speech by Judge Felix A. Forte of the State Supreme Court, who was recently made Supreme Venerable of the national order.

Judge Forte told the 330 delegates and their guests that "we have no apology to make for the Italian blood in our veins, and the Italian names we have . . . we are as good Americans as anyone else."

In another part of his address, he referred to the alien registration law, whose operation goes into effect tomorrow, saying that he foresaw "many tragedies" from its operation. Some aliens, he said, came to this country illegally, often without their knowledge, and some would face deportation when the registration brought out the situation.

There would be a challenge to the Sons of Italy, he said, in aiding the worthy cases, and he indicated that there would be a need of a national officer of the group in Washington, D. C., in connection with the registration and citizenship problem.

New 'Torpedo' Models Poke Noses Over '41 Auto Horizon

Motors and Motorways

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The parade of the 1941 automobiles has started.

Initial peeks have been given to the press by Buick, Hudson, Willys, Plymouth, and Nash, and Oldsmobile and Pontiac are poking their shiny, streamlined noses over the horizon about Sept. 1.

Tricklings out of automotive laboratories indicate that all Pontiacs in 1941 will adopt the popular "torpedo" styling, both sixes and eights; and Buick will also go strongly on the "super" model designing which comes under the classification of "torpedo" styling.

Today's news in Boston is that Nash will show its new models locally in the Majestic Theater on Tremont Street next Wednesday, in conjunction with simultaneous showings in 10 other United States key cities. Another important announcement comes from Chrysler to the effect that the fluid drive system will be available on all 1941 Chrysler models, also in Dodge and De Soto.

At the same time Nash confirmed rumors that it would produce a new "Ambassador" in the lowest price class, and Dodge promised something revolutionary in its attempts to simplify driving.

Buick describes its new high-powered compression engine as the "fireball" taken from the action within the cylinders which virtually builds up a fuel charge that hurls a "fireball" around the sparkplugs.

Indications of gasoline economies in the new Buick are found in the fact that the 165 horsepower motor in the big car will gave as many miles to the gallon as the 107 horsepowered car of 1940 does. Buick's objective this year is a minimum of 300,000 cars as compared with its all-time high of 1940 models which reached the sales mark of 283,000.

Rolling in from all manufacturers comes optimistic reports of "record production and sales" for 1940 causing the industry to confidently predict a 4,000,000-car year for 1941 models. This, despite war activities which promise to absorb much of the industrial vigor of the motor plants.

Bare shelves are a notable feature of the closing weeks of the 1940 year. In some cities it is extremely difficult to get 1940 models at this time. With none or little carry-over of 1940 stock, sales emphasis can be placed exclusively on 1941 models.

Surprises by Willys

Two surprises were announced by Willys for 1941, the first a wholly new automobile in a price class below that of any other car in production for its size; the second that Theodore F. MacManus, who helped to bring into being such automobiles as Cadillac, Plymouth, Dodge and Chrysler, has been appointed advertising councilor for the new Willys. The lowest priced car for its size will have a new and snappy name, it is said.

New Low-Priced Nash

W. A. Blees, General Sales Manager for Nash, was in Boston this week to confirm rumors that Nash would put out a new low-priced car this year with a fuel performance of 25 to 30 miles to the gallon.

The low-priced car will be a big one, he said, with a quick getaway. It will be called the Ambassador 600.

No Canadian Restrictions

Canadian officials are said by the American Automobile Association to be seriously concerned over the loss of American tourist business which has dropped off 50 per cent this year from its 1939 total of $200,000,000 in business.

Most of this drop, said the A. A. A. is due to widespread misapprehension over border regulations and is considered a negation of the "good neighbor" policy which both countries are attempting to solidify.

Said the A. A. A.: "It should be clearly understood that the marked decrease in the number of Americans going into Canada is not due to any new restrictions imposed on Americans, since the new regulations apply only to aliens entering the United States from Canada. In other words, Americans are not required to have any official documents to enter Canada or re-enter the United States, although it is desirable that they have some means of identification to satisfy officials of their citizenship.

Defense Effects Slight in '41

National defense will not affect the production of 1941 cars, but Government and automotive officials have mentioned the possibility that national defense may develop to the stage this year where it may have some effect on 1942 production of motorcars.

This does not mean that there will not be enough to go around, but that 1942 cars may not be changed from the 1941 models. At this date, however, this is only an intangible rumor.

Sea Farms Harvesting Dulse Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND MANAN ISLAND, N. B., Aug. 24—The sea farmers or dulse pickers of this island far out in the Bay of Fundy are getting ready to close their season which begins in May and ends in September. It is estimated that the total amount of dulse gathered this year will be about 80,000 pounds.

This is packed into barrels containing from 50 to 100 pounds according to the texture or quality and the pickers receive from 15 to 30 cents a pound for their labor. Briefly dulse is an edible seeweed which requires no cooking to make it palatable—only proper drying.

Unlike hay, dulse cannot be cured by spreading and re-spreading. Drying must be completed in one spreading. If improperly handled it will spoil. If subjected to protracted rains while in the curing process the green crop loses flavor.

Up to recently dulse was shipped to the city retailers in barrel lots only. Now eastern Maine coast fish packers are putting it out from the Grand Manan supply in one ounce parchment bags. These keep it dry and sanitary and make it easy to purchase, as the small quantity is sufficient for the average customer.

Yarnell Warns U. S. To Aid Against Both East and West Wars

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26 (AP)—Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N., retired, former Asiastic fleet commander, urging "all possible aid" for Great Britain and China, says the United States' future existence as a nation "depends on the overthrow of the two great despotisms in the west and in the east."

"It is our war as much as that of Great Britain and China," he said in an address before a reunion of the Second Naval District Association. "And make no mistake," he added, "the outcome of the war in Asia is as important to us as that in Europe."

"As for Great Britain," Admiral Yarnell said, "we can send planes, destroyers, and other necessary naval craft, and repeal the Neutrality and Johnson Acts in order that the necessary food and munition supplies may reach her."

Christian Science Hour Over Canadian Radio

Newton T. Burdick, Christian Science Committee on Publication for British Columbia, will conduct the Christian Science program in the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's Devotional Period series on Sunday, Sept. 1, at 1:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, over stations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Network.

This program, which is to originate from Station CBR, Vancouver, is broadcast with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Mr. Burdick will speak on the subject, "God-given Guidance and Protection." Appropriate music will be included in the program.

A Buick Offering for 1941

General Motors Corporation executives at a special preview of the 1941 line of Buicks at Flint, Mich., enthusiastically approved the advanced streamlining and engineering features of the new cars. Shown above are, left to right: Donaldson Brown, Vice-Chairman of the automotive concern; Harlow H. Curtice, President of Buick and the newest member of the Board; Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of the Board; C. E. Wilson, Acting President; Charles A. Chayne, Buick chief engineer; W. F. Hufstader, General Sales Manager; Charles F. Kettering, Vice-President, in charge of research; and Albert Bradley, Executive Vice-President. It's a view of the rear of the car.

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At last the men have had the last word! This privilege, which has heretofore been solely in the possession of women—according to public opinion—was given them one night last week by Slattery's, who let them in on a college clothes fashion show—with the idea of getting masculine ideas and reactions. And they succeeded without any trouble whatsoever! With so many of the current women's fashions frankly copied from menswear, Leopold Morse Company presented the original men's things from which the women took the ideas; which also gave added novelty to the evening. And in case you're interested, the college boys have slowly "given in" when it comes to the matter of approving slacks for girls. And—their own never-cleaned brown and white shoes, and untouched hats to the contrary!—they put their thumbs down on the sweaters that are worn by but one girl when they're big enough to be worn by two at once. They also registered their dislike of pushed up sleeves and anything else that, to their way of thinking, smacks of untidiness. Approved clothes will be found up in Slattery's College Shop.

Bargains Offered In New Fall Shoes

Maybe you're one of the many women who have such a fondness for shoes that you have to economize on other things in order to take care of your whims and fancies in that direction. If so, then perhaps you'll be interested in knowing about the Barclay Shoe Store out in Brookline, where you can even save money on your shoes! This is Joseph Antell's shop, and it's right on a curve, we mention this because you may go by it quickly and think you've missed it, at 1296 Beacon Stret, near Coolidge Corner. He has a number of new fall shoes in. A pair of black suedes with a three-inch heel, for instance. Perfectly plain except for a tiny grosgrain bow and a piping of the grosgrain ribbon around the opening of the shoe. Then there's a pair of genuine alligator pumps, with a modified heel, for $6.90. And alligator at that price is indeed a buy, you know. And for the woman who likes black patent leather, there's an awfully good looking number that has a turn-down collar of black grosgrain right in front. Which gives it a nice finish. A mere $3.90 buys a spectator sport shoe in either black or brown, with a built-up heel and a little perforation. Good with tweeds and sweaters and skirts. And for the high school and college girl, they have those comfortable looking slip-on sport shoes in dark brown. The ones that look like papa's comfy slippers that he puts on after a hard day in town. For that matter they were copied from them! They're $4.90. For the very young girl, or the girl who is very tall, there's a pair of white satin sandals with an extreemly low, flat heel. But it's a spring heel, and you can of course have the sandals dyed any lovely color you wish. For only $3.90. Incidentally we know Mr. Antell would be very nice about sending you out shoes to fit your requirements if you can't get out to Brookline at any time.

A Few Aids In Dog Training

Personally we think there's nothing more annoying than to call Fido—especially in the presence of other people—find that, instead of coming immediately forward, he goes into reverse as far as you're concerned. If your dog does this, you may be interested in all the things you can get at R. H. Stearns' for the purpose of making him obey when you speak. It has all been approved by The New England Dog Training Club, and for that matter Stearns' will give you information regarding the club itself if you like. Incidentally, we know a woman who has started a little training school of her own for the benefit of the Red Cross, and you should see the little doggies and their mistresses who flock to it each week. And they all seem so amazed at the quick results! Even the dogs act surprised.

P. S. If you've often admired the trim look of all airline hostesses, you can at least wear a copy of their pert little hats. From Filene's, for $3.98, with an American Eagle perched on top of the ribbon streamers at the side. Up on the second floor you'll find them.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Netherlands Indies' Business Moves Forward After Slump

Foreign Trade Flashes

Business in the Netherlands Indies has recovered substantially from the disorganized state which followed immediately upon the invasion of Holland by Germany, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

All trade activity, particularly wholesale business, was at first reduced to a practical standstill, but since the latter part of May there have been indications that the situation is improving steadily, Mr. Smith said. Strenuous efforts made by importing concerns to locate new sources of supply of articles formerly obtained from The Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg, have been directed chiefly to the United States, Australia, South Africa, and Japan, and have resulted in the transfer of a large volume of orders.

Cuba Sugar Production Up

Total sugar production in Cuba during the current crop year, which ended May 30, 1940, amounted to 2,777,230 Spanish long tons, against 2,721,492 tons during the 1939 crop year. Of the 952,650 tons exported from January to May 15, there were 703,114 tons sent to the United States, compared with total exports of 996,091 tons, of which 646,390 tons came to the United States, for the corresponding period a year ago.

Palestine Crops Good

Outlook for the agricultural crops of Palestine during the current year is decidedly optimistic. Latest estimates of the wheat crop are about 150,000 tons, compared with 90,000 tons in 1939. In addition to the favorable position as regards grain and flour, good results have been observed from recent efforts to develop more extensively mixed farming, market gardening, and dairy production.

Italy's Steel Output

Italy is believed to be capable of producing more than half of her national steel requirements, and a survey indicates that the country's output of crude steel from domestic sources during the next 12 months may amount to about 1,300,000 metric tons. This is about 52 per cent of the 2,500,000 tons officially estimated to be maximum annual requirements.

Britain Fills Dye Needs

Development of the dye industry in Great Britain during recent years has permitted the textile industry to continue operations at a near normal level despite elimination of German colors. British dye makers now supply about 90 per cent of domestic requirements, a ratio which compares with 20 per cent during the World War. The Controller of Dyestuffs insists that imported dyes be used only for essential war contracts, and for the trade. The obligation is, therefore, imposed upon British dyers to use with care, available supplies of colors, and to avoid waste in every way, by reducing the variety of shades, massing the yardage dyed at any one time, and avoiding deeper tones in dark colors.

Deer Fished Out of Sea, Freed After Truck Ride

EASTPORT, Maine (AP)—A small deer swimming in circles several miles out to sea from this port was rescued by two fishermen, who hauled the tired animal into their boat as they would a load of fish. When the men reached their wharf they borrowed a truck and carted the deer to the woods and set it free.

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd WEEK!
HENRY FONDA
THE RETURN OF FRANK JAMES
IN TECHNICOLOR
COOL OFF
CO-HIT
JOAN BENNETT
THE MAN I MARRIED
FRANCIS LEDERER
Extra—New MARCH OF TIME

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Loretta YOUNG • Melvyn DOUGLAS
"He Stayed for Breakfast"
And: The GOLDEN FLEECING with Lew Ayres - Rita Johnson

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

'YOUNG PEOPLE'
Shirley TEMPLE • Jack OAKIE • Charlotte GREENWOOD
IN PERSON ON OUR STAGE
MAJOR BOWES' RADIO GRADUATES
In Spectacular Big Revue
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m.
COOL ROXY
THEA. 7th Ave. 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Air Conditioned
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

MOHAWK DRAMA FESTIVAL
Union College Campus, Schenectady, N. Y.
Week Beg. Aug. 27, 8:45, D. S. T.
JEAN MUIR in
"A Midsummer Night's Dream"

Locals Rest Tomorrow and Play White Sox in Singles Wednesday and Thursday

Big Leagues Keep Watch On Yankees

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As big league baseball approaches its final month of flag campaigning, we find our old friends the Yankees the team of the week. With 14 victories in their most recent 16 starts, the New York Americans are the hottest team in the majors and still must be considered a threat in the junior circuit.

By taking six straight from Detroit and Cleveland, and breaking even in yesterday's doubleheader with the Chicago White Sox, the Yankees climbed into third place, just 5½ contests from the top. Joe McCarthy is getting nine-inning pitching and sensational support in the field. His offense is either robust or timely.

Cold Figures

Cold figures are discouraging to New Yorkers. If 95 games will win this American League pennant, the Indians can make the grade by taking 24 of their remaining 34 contests—as of this morning. To tie, the Yanks would have to win 31 of their last 36 dates, and they play a majority of them on the road. The Tribe plays practically all of its final month at Cleveland.

However, baseball is packed with the drama of last-month drives and it may be that the Yankees have enough reserve to push on to their fifth straight flag. Their chances are slim mathematically, but they exist, nevertheless. Other teams have been no better off at this stage of the race than are the Yankees, yet managed to outdistance the pack.

Still Have Feller

Oscar Vitt's tourists have dropped six out of eight in the East, mostly because of spotty pitching, and early today were only 2½ games ahead of the Tigers. Since July, critics have been predicting that the Tribe would fold in the stretch. However, they still have the stout arm and heart of Bob Feller.

The past week, which ended with yesterday's games, also saw the Red Sox slip in and out of the second division for the first time. When beaten in the first half of the Sunday twin bill with the St. Louis Browns, Joe Cronin slid quietly into fifth place, but he climbed back again by taking the second game.

Williams on Mound

Aside from the pennant race, the big news of the week in the American League involved Ted Williams, who left his outfield for two innings on Saturday and pitched against the Tigers. It was a smart move by Joe Cronin, for at the time the Red Sox were taking a top-heavy beating and interest at Fenway Park was at rock bottom. The fans forgot the score when lanky Ted stepped to the rubber. He yielded three singles and one run, but walked no one. He also caught Rudy York on a called third strike with two on base.

In the National League, the most noise is being made by the St. Louis Cardinals, who have captured 14 out of 16 and are now reclining in third place. They took nine in a row before stopped by Bill Posedel of the Bees in one half of yesterday's bargain bill at Sportsman's Park. There is no doubt, however, that the Red Birds waited too long for their drive. This morning they were a full 12 contests behind Cincinnati.

Dodgers Miss Chance

A recent slump by the Reds gave the Brooklyn Dodgers a grand chance, but they kicked it away. The Brooks have hit poorly in the West. A spurt like they managed in the early weeks of the season would have put them in front, but the bats would not respond. Despite a slackened pace, the Reds today are 7½ games up and almost certain to reach the World Series.

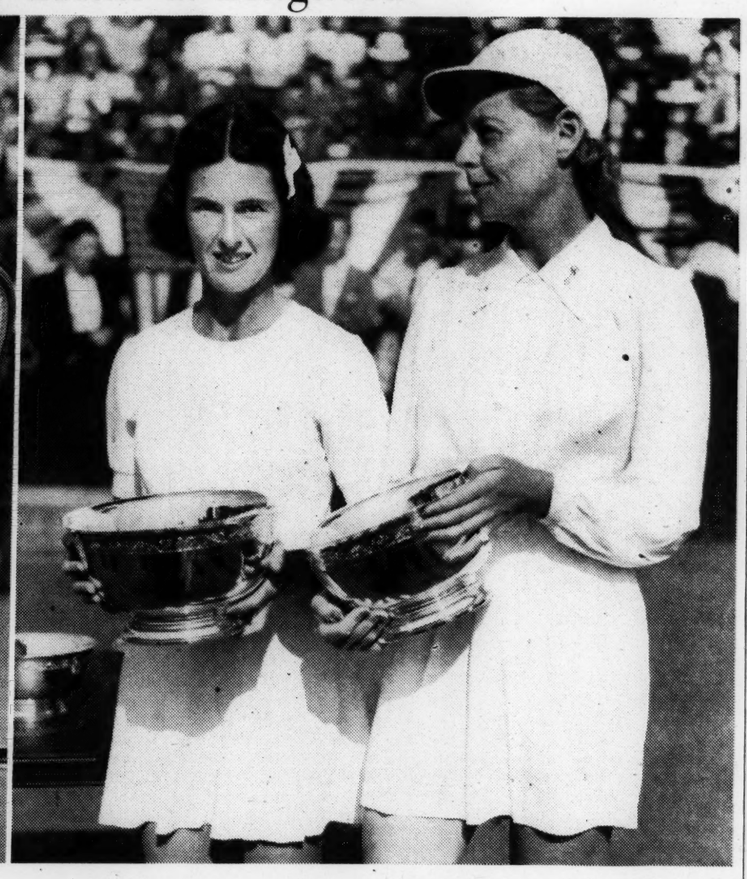
Of much interest in the closing weeks is the battle between sixth and third places. The Cardinals, in third, are only three games ahead of the Chicago Cubs, in a tie with Pittsburgh for fifth. The last-minute scramble for those two money berths—third and fourth—should keep the fans on the edge of their seats.

The Red Sox close their series with the Browns this afternoon and rest tomorrow. The White Sox finish the western series at Fenway with single games Wednesday and Thursday. Following this invasion, the locals play a four-game set at Philadelphia and two at Washington, before returning home for series with the Athletics and Yankees.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Bees play two more engagements at St. Louis and two at Chicago prior to coming home for series with the Phillies and Dodgers . . . The schedule calls for a Phillie single Saturday and two on Sunday . . . The Dodgers keep two dates here on Monday, the holiday . . . Jimmy Foxx's homer yesterday with the bases loaded was his third of the season . . . He previously had hit four-baggers with the bases jammed on successive days at Detroit in mid-May . . . Ted Williams has developed into a threat on the base paths . . . He has stolen three bags in the last seven games . . . Dom Di Maggio extended his hitting streak to 12 games yesterday . . . Before the Sunday twin bill, Joe Cronin looked over Welby Van Horn, the 20-year-old Los Angeles youth who is the nation's third ranking tennis player . . . Welby has a fair amateur reputation as a pitcher . . . However, there was no running for a contract after he worked batting practice.

Winners of Feature Events at Longwood



Wide World

Left: Chestnut Hill, Mass.—Ted Schroeder (left) of Los Angeles and Jack Kramer of Montebello, Calif., shown with their cups yesterday at the Longwood Cricket Club after winning in the finals of the men's national tennis doubles. They defeated Henry Prusoff of Seattle and Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., 6—4, 8—6, 9—7. Right: Sarah Palfrey (left) of Brookline, Mass., and Alice Marble of Beverly Hills, Calif., who won the women's doubles final from Mrs. John Van Ryn of Texas and Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., 6—4, 6—3. They are shown with their cups. **[Story of finals on Page 12.]**

Boston Box Scores

Red Sox

FIRST GAME

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Heffner 2b	5	1	1	1	4	5	0
Laabs rf	6	1	2	2	1	0	0
Radcliff lf	5	1	2	3	1	0	0
Judnich cf	4	1	3	3	3	0	0
Clift 3b	3	1	0	0	0	3	0
McQuinn 1b	5	1	3	7	9	0	0
Berardino ss	4	1	1	1	4	3	0
Susce c	3	0	1	1	5	0	1
Niggeling p	4	0	2	2	0	1	0
Totals	41	7	15	20	27	12	1

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
Cramer rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Foxx c	3	1	1	1	4	0	0
Williams lf	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Cronin ss	4	0	1	1	2	4	1
Doerr 2b	3	0	0	0	5	5	1
Finney 1b	4	0	0	0	11	1	0
Gelbert 3b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Ostermueller p	2	1	2	2	0	3	0
Dickman p	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
*Spence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	2	8	8	27	16	2

*Batted for Dickman in ninth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	7
Boston	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2

Runs batted in, Radcliff 2, McQuinn 4; Williams, Niggeling. Two-base hits, Radcliff, McQuinn. Home run, McQuinn. Hits, off Ostermueller, 13 in 6 2-3 innings; off Dickman, 2 in 2 1-3 innings. Left on base, St. Louis 8, Boston 8. Stolen base, Williams. Sacrifice, Niggeling. Base on balls, by Ostermueller 4, by Niggeling 4, by Dickman. Struck out, by Ostermueller 2, by Niggeling 4, by Dickman. Double plays, Cronin, Doerr, and Finney; Berardino, Heffner and McQuinn; Doerr, Cronin and Finney. Wild pitches, Ostermueller 2, Niggeling. Losing pitcher, Ostermueller. Time, 2h. 30m. Umpires, Summers, Basil and Grieve.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	5	2	1	2	2	0	0
Cramer rf	4	2	1	1	0	0	0
Foxx c	4	3	3	8	7	1	0
Williams lf	2	2	1	1	1	0	0
Cronin ss	5	1	2	2	0	1	0
Doerr 2b	4	3	2	5	4	2	0
Finney 1b	5	1	2	2	4	0	0
Gelbert 3b	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Wilson p	4	2	2	2	2	0	0
Totals	37	17	15	24	21	5	0

St. Louis							
Heffner 2b	4	1	2	2	1	2	0
Laabs rf	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Radcliff lf	3	1	1	3	3	0	0
Judnich cf	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Clift 3b	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
McQuinn 1b	3	1	1	1	10	1	0
Berard'no ss	3	0	0	0	1	4	0
Susce c	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Mills p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hudlin p	2	0	1	1	0	3	0
Bildilli p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Kennedy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffman p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	3	7	9	21	12	1

*Batted for Bildilli in seventh.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Boston	3	0	1	1	0	11	1	—17
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	— 3

Runs batted in, Radcliff, Judnich, Williams 2, Finney 3, Cramer, Cronin 2, Gelbert, Wilson, Foxx 5, Heffner, Doerr. Two-base hits, Foxx 2, Di Maggio. Three-base hit, Radcliff. Home runs, Foxx, Doerr. Hits, off Mills, 4 in 2-3 inning; off Hudlin, 8 in 4 2-3 innings; off Beldilli, 2 in 2-3 inning; off Coffman, 1 in 1 inning. Left on bases, St. Louis 5, Boston 7. Stolen base, Doerr. Base on balls, by Wilson, by Mills 2, by Hudlin 4, by Bildilli 2. Struck out, by Wilson 7, by Hudlin. Wild pitch, Wilson. Losing pitcher, Mills. Time, 1h. 56m. Umpires, Basil, Grieve and Summers. Attendance, 18,600. Game called, Sunday law.

Bees

FIRST GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 3b	5	0	0	0	1	4	0
Cooney cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	1	1	1	1	7	0
West 1b	4	0	0	0	13	0	0
Ross lf	2	2	1	1	2	0	1
Miller ss	4	1	2	2	2	1	0
E. Moore rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Berres c	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
Posedel p	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	34	4	8	11	27	13	1

ST. LOUIS							
Brown 3b, ss	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
T. Moore cf	5	0	0	0	3	0	0
Slaughter rf	2	1	2	6	1	0	0
Mize 1b	1	0	0	0	9	0	0
Koy lf	4	0	2	2	0	0	0
Padgett c	3	0	1	1	7	1	0
*S. Martin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gutteridge 3b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orengo 2b	4	0	0	0	5	3	1
Marion ss	2	0	0	0	1	3	0
†Hopp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Owen c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoun p	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
‡J. Martin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	1	5	9	27	12	1

*Ran for Padgett in eighth. †Batted for Marion in eighth. ‡Batted for Shoun in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Miller 2, Ross, Slaughter. Two-base hit, Slaughter. Home runs, Slaughter, Miller. Left on bases, Boston 6, St. Louis 10. Stolen bases, Marion, Rowell, Ross, Mize. Sacrifice hit, Posedel. Base on balls, by Posedel 3, by Shoun 2. Struck out, by Posedel 3, by Shoun 4. Double plays, Rowell and West; Rowell, Miller and West. Balk, Shoun. Time, 2h. 19m. Umpires, Pinelli, Reardon and Goetz.

SECOND GAME

ST LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Brown 3b-2b	3	1	1	1	1	5	0
T Moore cf	4	1	3	4	4	0	0
Slaughter rf	4	2	1	1	3	0	0
Mize 1b	1	2	2	5	11	2	0
Koy lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Orengo 2b	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Gutteridge 3b	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Owen c	3	0	1	1	3	1	0
Doyle p	2	1	1	1	0	1	0
Marion ss	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Lanier p	2	1	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	31	8	10	17	27	14	0

BOSTON							
Glossop 3b	4	1	1	4	1	2	0
Cooney cf	5	0	3	5	3	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	0	1	1	2	3	0
West 1b	5	0	1	1	12	1	1
Ross lf	4	1	2	3	3	0	0
Miller ss	5	1	2	2	1	6	0
E. Moore rf	4	1	2	3	0	0	0
Berres c	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masi c	3	1	1	1	2	1	0
Salvo p	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
*Hassett	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffman p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Wietelmann	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Javery p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	5	13	20	24	15	2

*Batted for Salvo in sixth. †Batted for Coffman in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	—8
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	—5

Runs batted in, Mize 3, Koy, Glossop 2, Doyle, E. Moore, Cooney, Slaughter. Two-base hits, Cooney 2, T. Moore, E. Moore, Ross. Home runs, Glossop, Doyle, Mize. Hits, off Salvo, 6 in 5 innings; off Coffman, 3 in 2 innings; off Javery, 1 in 1 inning; off Doyle, 9 in 5 innings; off Lanier, 4 in 4 innings. Left on bases, Boston 10, St. Louis 5. Stolen base, T. Moore. Sacrifice hits, Brown, Marion. Base on balls, by Salvo 3, by Javery, by Doyle 4. Struck out, by Salvo 2, by Doyle 3. Double plays, Rowell, Miller and West; Marion and Orengo; Miller, Rowell and West; Brown and Mize. Wild pitch, Lanier. Winning pitcher, Lanier. Losing pitcher, Coffman. Time, 2h. 6m. Umpires, Reardon, Goetz and Pinelli. Attendance, 12,594 (paid).

Panther Coach Faces Problem With Grid Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Aug. 26—With football camp scheduled to open Labor Day, prospects for this year's Middlebury College football team are gloomy. With the loss of six first-team varsity men by graduation and the failure of 18 out of 25 of last season's freshman team to attain the necessary scholastic grades, Coach Ben Beck is faced with the problem of lining up a team that will be able to answer the opening whistle of the first game of the season against Williams, Sept. 28, a week after college opens.

Middlebury has a potentially good backfield in Capt. Jack Johns, Waterville, Conn.; Edward Shea, Hartford, Conn.; John Zydick, Witherbee, N. Y., and Sam Bertuzzi, Oneonta, N. Y. This backfield, however, will have to play iron-man ball as there are no experienced replacements on the squad.

Graduation weakened the line greatly. The loss of Capt. Jack Stabile of Medford, Mass., excellent defensive center; Arthur Jaques, left guard and placekicker; Pat Vartulli, right guard; Al Profy, left tackle, and Adam Tupka, fast right end, will force Coach Beck to revamp his entire line. The additional loss of Franklin Myers, Medford, Mass., at tackle; David Fitzgerald, Whitehall, N. Y., center; John Fitzgerald, Whitehall, N. Y., half back, and Robert Schragle, Fitchburg, Mass., end—five of Middlebury's best substitutes—makes this job difficult.

Sam Guarnaccia of Wakefield, Mass., will take the place of Johnny Nash as coach of freshman team this season. Guarnaccia starred as captain of the 1929 Middlebury football team.

George Akerstrom who has been line coach for several seasons becomes a member of the Physical Education Department this fall. Besides working with Coach Beck during the football season, he will coach the varsity hockey team.

National Junior Yacht Racing Series Under Way

BULLETIN

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 26—Bobby Coulson, 16, sailed Eastern Yacht Club's North Shore, Mass., titlist to the initial win of the 20th Sears Bowl Series for the National Junior Yacht Racing Association championship which opened off the Eastern Point Yacht Club this morning.

Kollegewidgwok Yacht Club, representing Maine Yacht Racing Association, with Crocker Nevin at the helm, was second, while Roderick McNeill, Jr., of Pequot Yacht Club, Southport, Conn., Long Island Sound, substituting for Indian Harbor Yacht Club, was third.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 26—Ten crews from Michigan's stormy lakes down through Long Island Sound waters and up the Massachusetts coastline to Maine embarked this morning on the first race of this 20th annual National junior yacht racing championship series for the Sears Bowl as Herbert M. Sears, trophy donor of the series, moored his schooner Constellation off the Eastern Point Yacht Club here.

District champions included Eastern Yacht Club, North Shore Yacht Racing Association, Mass.; Squantum Yacht Club, South Shore, Mass.; Vineyard Haven, Southern Mass.; South Shore Yacht Club, Lake Michigan; Point O' Woods Yacht Squadron, Great South Bay, Y. R. A.; Pequot Yacht Club, Western Long Island; Edgewood Yacht Club, Narragansett Bay; Thames Yacht Club, Eastern Conn.; Richmond Yacht Club, Raritan Bay, N. J.; Kollegewidgwok Yacht Club, Maine.

Eastern Point Yacht Club, sponsor of the series after Annisquam Yacht Club rescinded, has scheduled eight races for the crews during the four days' racing. All ten crews will compete in the first seven races, while the last race will include the first eight crews in the point standing.

South Shore Yacht Club, which competed a year ago, made the longest journey of the crews from its Lake Michigan area.

Triangle Class boats, 28 feet overall with jib, mainsail, and spinnaker, will be used in the series, somewhat similar to the Atlantic Class yachts used last year at Greenwich, Conn., at the Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

Eastern Point's Race Committee is headed by Chairman Torrance Baker, and includes Jonathan S. Raymond, Jr., Spencer Erwin, John T. G. Nichols, 3rd, Thaxter Spencer, Andrew N. Winslow, Jr., Guy Cunningham.

Roster of crews: Eastern Yacht Club (North Shore, Mass.) Capt. Robert Coulson, Daniel Pinkham, Jr., Clinton McKim, and David Loring, alternate.

Squantum Yacht Club (South Shore, Mass.) John Bodge, Jr., Elliot Patten, Robert Driscoll, and Robert LeBlanc.

Vineyard Haven (Southern Mass.) Capt. John Marshall Mills, Curtis Billings, Edmond Billings and Frederick Lee Moore, Jr.

South Shore Yacht Club (Lake Michigan) Capt. Richard Mueller, Rayfield Baty, Carl Mueller and Ray Christiansen, alternate.

Point O' Woods Yacht Squadron, Great South Bay, Capt. Prall Culviner, William Shannon, James Sayre and John Rich, alternate.

Pequot Yacht Club (Western Long Island Sound), Capt. Roderick McNeill Jr., Hoyt O. Perry Jr., Wilmot F. Wheeler.

Edgewood Yacht Club (Narragansett Bay), Capt. Richard E. Nickerson, Sumner A. Vale, Richard Crossley, and Billy Schmid.

Thames Yacht Club (Eastern Conn.), Capt. William J. Murray Jr., Ward T. Alling, 2nd, Edward Lundwell and George Cady, alternate.

Richmond Yacht Club (Raritan Bay, N. J.), Capt. Sally Wilcox, Jack Hammel, Dan Redmond, and Ann Willcox, alternate.

Kollegewidgwok Yacht Club (Maine Yacht Racing Association), Capt. Crocker Nevin, Edward Barber, Arthur Bliss.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Munich Broadcasting Orchestra. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Choir; Violin Music; News in English; Military Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Hi, Gang!" Variety Entertainment. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Modernized Japanese Folk-songs. JLSZ, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Folk Songs; Cetra Orchestra. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-reel, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—"Club of Notions." DJL, 15.1. meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—First Military Band of Guatemala. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"To Talk of Many Things." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Tuesday, Aug. 27

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton, Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—The Christian Science Monitor Views the News".
7:30 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: C. Davis Belcher.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Aug. 26

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Girls' Junior Golf

Today's Scores at Woodland

1. Gertrude Wind, Thorny Lea	49-52—101
2. Katherine Maguire, Walpole	49-44— 93
3. Mary Moore, Weston	49-50— 99
4. Nancy Longmore, Needham	53-56—109
5. Ann Fitzgibbons, Duxbury	48-47— 95
6. Mary Leavitt, Needham	52-51—103
7. Mary Lane, Thorny Lea	50-52—102
8. Ruth Wilcox, United Shoe	53-47—100
9. Emma Hooton, Oakley	48-52—100
10. Francis Mulcahy, Haverly	52-59—111
11. Mary Jane Winslow, Highlands	44-40— 84
12. Marcia Perrin, Santuit	43-38— 81
13. Marguerite Taft, West Pond	55-43— 98
14. Jean Corcoran, Duxbury	73-62—135
15. Barbara Seeley, Oakley	60-66—126

Girls' Junior Division

Scores Today at Woodland
(13 holes)

1. Marie O'Brien, Haverley	29-50— 79
2. Barbara Callahan, Haverley	34-43— 77
3. Catey Murray, Haverley	30-46— 76
4. Barbara Willett, Marshfield	36-66—102
5. Audrey Kaler, Sharon	42-62—104
6. Dene O'Neil, Woods Hole	36-53— 79
7. Nancy Jones, Bellevue	31-46— 77
8. Madin Kaler, Sharon	43-73—116
9. Ann Gerrish, Wellesley	27-50— 77
10. Ruth Ann Beaver, Sharon	33-58— 91
11. Willie Eaton, Duxbury	26-49— 75
12. Elaine Morton, Haverley	27-57— 84

Mexico to Play In Cuba Series

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26 (AP)—Leslie Mann, director of the U. S. A. Baseball Congress, announced here that Mexico had entered the International tournament to be held at Havana, Cuba, beginning Sept. 15.

Teams from Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Nicaragua and the United States also have entered the round-robin series to be played over a 15-day period.

Cuba and Puerto Rico will meet on the opening day with Mexico and Nicaragua and the United States and Hawaii meeting Sept. 16. Final trials for the United States team will be held in Miami, Fla., Sept. 6 to 11.

Amateur Qualifying Test To Take Place Tomorrow

While the P. G. A. championship which got under way at Hershey, Pa., draws attention nationally this week, the New England qualifying round for the U. S. amateur championship at The Country Club tomorrow will hold interest locally.

All of the well-known amateurs of this section will be present at the Brookline course tomorrow morning, as 36 players seek seven qualifying spots. Last year, besides Frances Ouimet and Jesse Guilford who were exempt from qualifying by virtue of being former champions, New England named the following for the national tournament—Holly Mandly, Jr., of Avon, Conn.; Bobby Knowles of The Country Club; Ed and Leo Martin of Sandy Burr, Kenny Corcoran of Oyster Harbors, and Joe Lynch of Blue Hill.

Although last year's field which played at Charles River was outstanding enough in the number of "names" which graced the roll, this year's entry list is even more outstanding. Included this year are no less than nine present and former champions, besides most of the better challengers this section possesses.

Champions All

Taking them on the list as they are scheduled to leave the first tee tomorrow morning, there is Ted Bishop, present State titleholder; Bobby Knowles, Florida champion; Johnny Burke, Metropolitan champion; Leo Martin, New England champion; Dave Whiteside, former New England champion; Joe Lynch, former State titleholder and a semifinalist in the 1936 U. S. amateur; Johnny Levinson, former New England champion; Joe Melanson, New Hampshire champion; and Fred Wright, seven-times State champion and once New England titleholder.

Among the others there is Joe Monahan of Belmont, runnerup in the recent State junior affair; Ken Corcoran of Oyster Harbors, who is seeking to qualify again; Ed Martin, Leo's brother; Mel Demaris of United Shoe; Tommy Leonard, runner-up in this year's New England; and Dave Sullivan of Blue Hill, a 17-year-old who might surprise his elders.

Nine Representatives

As the P. G. A. tournament begins, New England will be watching the efforts of nine representatives from this section. Foremost, and one conceded a chance for the crown, is Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester, member of the Ryder Cup team and 1937 runner-up. Others include Harry Nettlebladt of Framingham, John Thoren of Woodland, Ben Loving of Longmeadow, Jack Reidy of Pakachoag Hill, Tom Howe of Wellesley, Henry Bontempo of Franconia, Alex Hackney of Oxford, and Stan Parzich of Wilbraham.

Other events on the week's golfing calendar around here include the W. G. A.'s junior girls' championship at Woodland. This tourney began today with an 18-hole qualifying round for the match play which starts tomorrow. The final will take place Thursday morning at 9:30.

Automotive Golf

Tomorrow the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association will hold its annual automotive golf tournament at Commonwealth Country Club, with entrants competing for four major trophies and many other prizes. Chief prize of the day will be the McNamara Cup, while others include the C. E. Fay, Alvan T. Fuller and H. K. Noyes Trophies. Committee members who have arranged starting times are A. L. Danforth, chairman; Frank J. Murphy, F. A. Hinchcliffe, W. J. Connell, Earl D. Bracket, and R. B. Worden.

On Wednesday and Thursday Commonwealth will hold its annual M. G. A. open tournament, while on Friday and Saturday another M. G. A. open will be staged at Bear Hill Golf Club in Stoneham. On courses farther away from Boston, an invitation handicap four-ball tournament will begin Thursday at Myopia, while a men's invitation four-ball handicap tournament will take place over the week end at Lake Sunapee Country Club in New London, N. H.

* * *

Fred Hannon, the easy-going, pleasant golfer from South Shore who went to the finals in the recent State amateur, won the South Shore title Saturday by defeating John Pyne 2 and 1.

* * *

Two State champions, Deborah Verry of Massachusetts and Ray Lenahan of Rhode Island, combined to win the Rhode Island mixed foursome championship yesterday at the Rhode Island Country Club. They defeated the defending pair, Jean Bauer of Metacomet, R. I., women's champion, and Charlie Clare of Race Brook, former New England title-holder, in the final 3 and 1.

* * *

John Chase and James Hutchinson of Dedham defeated Walt Meader of Tedesco and Dr. Herbert L. Esterberg of Weston 3 and 2 in the final Saturday to win the sixth annual Bass Rocks invitation four-ball tournament.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Red Sox - St. Louis	"Dreamer of Songs"
3:15	The Soloists	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Browns baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Red Sox - St. Louis	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Browns baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00	**Lecture Hall**	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Red Sox - St. Louis	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	Browns baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Swing Unlimited"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Red Sox - St. Louis	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Browns baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris.	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	**Col. Frank Knox**
7:15	V. F. W. speaker	"Radio Magic": drama	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	**Burns and Allen; Artie**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Let's Dance"
7:45	serial drama	**Shaw's Orchestra**	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons": sk.

Two Winning Baseball Streaks Ended—Marble-Palfrey Team Continue Monopoly

Ted Lyons Stops Yanks; Posedel Halts Cardinals

By the Associated Press

Ted Lyons and Sailor Bill Posedel deserve a vote of thanks. They proved to an anxious baseball world that the New York Yankees and the St. Louis Cardinals, possessors of two terrific winning streaks, aren't invincible, after all.

It took some courage for the two men to find that out. The Yanks had just won six straight from the Detroit Tigers and the Cleveland Indians. The Cards nine successes were making their admirers recall the stirring moments of the stretch spurt that nearly caught the Cincinnati Reds last year.

Yielded Three Hits

Lyons' 18 years of service in the majors stood him in good stead in the first game of the White Sox-Yanks double-header at the Stadium before 70,740 yesterday. He handcuffed the Yanks with three hits to blank them 1-0 in the opener. Posedel twirled a five hitter to give the Boston Bees a 4-1 victory over the Cardinals.

It is interesting to note, however, that both the beaten teams have fine comeback powers. The Yanks came back, with Ernie Bonham pitching a five hitter, to blast the Sox 3-1 in the afterpiece, while the Cards outslugged the Bees 8-5 to square the day's proceedings.

Hudson's 13th

The Yankee split, plus Washington's victory over the Cleveland Indians by a 5-4 count, left the world champions in third place, only 5½ games back of the Tribe. That Washington victory was Rookie Sid Hudson's 13th of the season and sent the Tribe down to its fourth straight defeat. Johnny Allen, first of four Indian pitchers, was headed for the showers with a four-run blast in the first inning.

The Detroit Tigers also cut the Indians' edge over second place to 2½ games by thumping the Athletics 7-3, as Bucky Newsom tossed a nine-hitter to chalk up his 16th victory of the season.

In the American League's other offering, the Boston Red Sox dropped into the second division by losing the first game to Johnny Niggeling and the St. Louis Browns, 7-2, but then crept back into fourth place with a 17-3 win in the short night game, during which Jimmy Foxx hit a homer with the bases loaded to knock in four of the 11 runs the Sox scored in the sixth inning.

Reds Win Pair

The top club in the National League fared better than the top one in the American. The Cincinnati Reds won a pair from the Phillies, 3-2 and 6-5, to stretch their advantage over the Brooklyn Dodgers to 7½ games. Jim Turner pitched five-hit ball to win the first and in the second the Reds simply out-hammered the Phils, despite two homers by Johnny Rizzo.

The Dodgers split with the hard-hitting Pittsburgh Pirates, losing the first 4-3 on Dick Lanahan's eight-hitter, but winning the second 8-1 as Fred Fitzsimmons spun a five hitter for his 13th win of the season, the 205th of his career and the fifth this season over the baffled Bucs.

The New York Giants and Chicago Cubs split a double bill, Dom Dallesandro's tenth-inning double giving the Windy City outfit the first 5-4, while the Giant hitters took more credit than the Giant pitchers for the 12-8 nightcap victory, in which both teams got a total of 31 hits.

Bears Have Good Prospects

DELAFIELD, Wis., Aug. 26 (AP)—Owner-Coach George Halas is moaning low these days about the tackle shortage in the camp of his Chicago Bears, but nobody is listening.

Not even his new line coach, Heartley (Hunk) Anderson.

Hunk says Halas "sounds just like a college coach who has only 20 lettermen returning from last year's squad." Anderson is optimistic about the prospects at tackle and all other line positions. And he should know something about it after 18 years of coaching, including three years as Notre Dame's head coach.

Halas explains, however, that he traded Tackles Milt Trost and Russ Thompson to Philadelphia and shifted Aldo Forte to guard.

"That leaves us with Joe Stydahar as the only experienced tackle," Halas points out. But the Bears also have massive Jack Torrance and three prize rookies—Lee Artoe, California; Joe Mihal, Purdue; and Ed Kolman, Temple—ready for tackle duty.

The Bears have four experienced ends in Dick Plasman, Johnny Siegal, George Wilson, and Edgar (Eggs) Manske.

The guard spots are in the capable hands of Danny Fortmann, George Musso, Ray Bray, and Forte, with five rookies battling for reserve berths. Pete Bausch is back at center with Chet Chesney and rookie Clyde (Bulldog) Turner. Hardin-Simmons, supporting him.

Even Halas smiles when he talks about his backs—a crew of 13, able to produce the best in passing, running, kicking, and blocking.

The Bears open their title bid Sept. 22 against the Packers, defending champions, at Green Bay.

Polo Postponed

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26 (AP)—Rain caused postponement yesterday of national 12-goal polo tournament competition here.

THE WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section August 31, 1940

THE NEW EUROPE By J. Emlyn Williams
A glance beyond the war, dwelling on the reunification of Europe on a basis which will safeguard the right of nations large or small.

REFORMER WITH A SMILE By Tully Nettleton
Portrait of Senator Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico.

THE THEATER GOES TO TOMMY ATKINS By Harold Hobson
All sections of the entertainment world mobilize to provide amusement for British troops.

WHIFFS FROM THE PERFUME INDUSTRY By Janet Mabie
The big business of capturing the fragrance of flowers.

IN THE CARIBBEAN'S EASTERN PORTALS By Henricks Hodge
Strategic importance of the spice and sugar isles of the West Indies.

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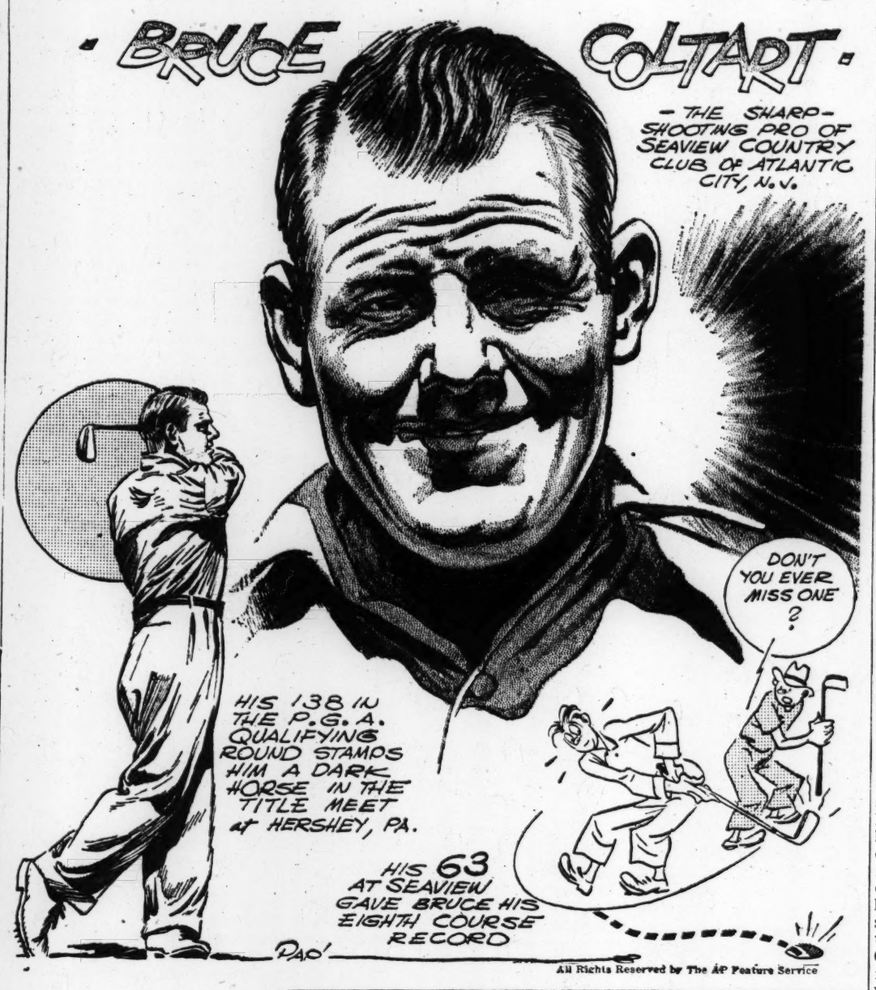
Title Threat —By Pap'


BRUCE COLTART
THE SHARP-SHOOTING PRO OF SEAVIEW COUNTRY CLUB OF ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
DON'T YOU EVER MISS ONE ?
HIS 138 IN THE P.G.A. QUALIFYING ROUND STAMPS HIM A DARK HORSE IN THE TITLE MEET at HERSHEY, PA.
HIS 63 AT SEAVIEW GAVE BRUCE HIS EIGHTH COURSE RECORD
PAP'

All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

By way of tuning up his game for the P. G. A. championship at Hershey, Bruce Coltart reeled off a record 63 over the famous Seaview golf course just outside Atlantic City. Setting course records is an old habit with the chunky redhead. The Seaview effort brings his mark-setting total up to eight, one of which is the 62 he established while pro at the Woodcrest Club, Haddonfield, N. J.

Coltart qualified for the pro title test with 138 over Paxon Hollow and demonstrated that the long Hershey course should be made to order for a long hitter like himself. Last year he battled his way to the final 16 in the P. G. A. championship at Pomonock only to be eliminated by Ed Harrison, who was having one of his exceptionally "hot" rounds.

Coltart comes of a golfing family. His father, Frank Coltart, was a pro in Scotland and England before coming to this country and taking his post at the Philadelphia Country Club; a job he held for 14 years. Coltart, Sr. played on Scottish teams which battled the English pros in a series of torrid contests years ago. Bruce, naturally, learned the game at an early age from his father and when he grew up spent eight years assisting in his father's shop. Bruce's brother, Rodney, was one of the top amateurs of the Philadelphia district until the pressure of business reduced him to a week end golfer. Uncle William Coltart is a pro at the Valley Forge Golf Club.

Bruce had had little time for competition in previous years because his duties kept him close to the club, but last winter he tossed his clubs into his station wagon and toured the gold circuit. He didn't exactly set the Southern courses afire on his first swing around but he did well enough to convince himself that he could work up to a real showing. He is completely sold on the idea of playing the winter circuit if only for the teaching pointers one picks up by tuning in on the evening post-match discussions.

—Pap'

P. G. A. Golf Championship Begins on Hershey Course

BULLETIN

HERSHEY, Pa., Aug. 26 (AP)—A pouring rain soaked players and a handful of spectators as the field teed off today in the opening qualifying round of the Professional Golfers' Association championship.

Former champion Gene Sarazen had not put in an appearance but had wired tournament officials that he was on his way.

HERSHEY, Pa., Aug. 26 (AP)—The long hitters stepped up and took a bow today as the professional golf brigade set out in quest of the P. G. A. championship, a seven-day combination of medal and match play conceded to be the toughest tournament grind in the game.

Here on a 7000-yard layout, as long as any on which the P. G. A. ever was contested, the experts already have picked out as possible winners a handful of the lads who hit a shot practically out of sight.

Large Field

As a field of 125, largest in the history of the tournament, teed off for the qualifying rounds, an overnight rain added even greater length to the clovery Hershey Country Club course.

On the strength of their general all-around ability to belt the ball far and away, Slammin' Sam Snead, Defending Champion Henry Picard, Little Ben Hogan, and Craig Wood led off the firing as prime favorites.

Snead Has 69

To demonstrate how this set-up can be whipped by slugging, Snead stepped onto the course the first day he arrived, yesterday, and whipped out a 69. A short time before, Wood turned out a 68, a tally which Jimmy Demaret managed to put together in an earlier practice drill. Hogan with a pair of 70's added a clincher.

The good putters and chippers like Horton Smith and Paul Runyan—constant threats anywhere and any time—bided their time, however, in hopes the hitters would get off line. And here a shot that goes astray goes into trees and shrubbery.

Eighteen holes today and another 18 tomorrow reduce the field to the low 63, plus Picard who is exempt from qualifying. Matches, starting Wednesday, wind up Sunday with the final.

Picard, the home pro, holds the course record of 65, eight under par. He outshot six other previous P. G. A. champions in an exhibition match yesterday with a 37-33—70. Johnny Revolta posted a 71, Walter Hagen a 75, Denny Shute and the 53-year-old Jim Barnes, 76, and Paul Runyan, 77.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 25

International League

Jersey City 4-5, Newark 3-2 (first game 10 innings).
Buffalo 7-2, Rochester 6-2 (first game 11 innings, second tie).
Toronto 6-0, Syracuse 3-1.
Montreal 7-3, Baltimore 6-0.

American Association

Minneapolis 11-2, Toledo 5-1.
Columbus 3-3, St. Paul 0-0.
Louisville 2-7, Kansas City 3-3.
Indianapolis-Milwaukee, postponed, rain.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 4-5, Sacramento 3-3.
Oakland 1-3, Portland 0-2.
San Francisco 5-0, San Diego 4-7.
Seattle 4-0, Hollywood 2-4.

Texas League

Beaumont 4-2, Houston 3-3.
Tulsa 5-7, Dallas 1-3.
Oklahoma City 6, Fort Worth 4.
Shreveport 4, San Antonio 2.

Southern Association

Birmingham 3-5, Memphis 1-3.
Atlanta 4-7, Knoxville 3-5 (second game 8 innings).
Nashville 8-1, Chattanooga 1-5.
New Orleans 3-3, Little Rock 2-2.

Eastern League

Elmira 3-2, Wilkes-Barre 9-1.
Scranton 4-2, Williamsport 1-0.
Springfield 8-3, Binghamton 3-1.
Hartford 6, Albany 5.

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26 (AP)—Eastern League standings, including games of Sunday:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Binghamton	74	56	.569
Scranton	72	58	.554
Hartford	66	63	.512
Springfield	66	64	.500
Albany	64	65	.496
Elmira	64	67	.489
Wilkes-Barre	56	71	.441
Williamsport	56	72	.438

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Jack Kramer and Ted Schroeder defeated Gardnar Mulloy and Henry Prusoff 6—4, 8—6, 9—7 to win National doubles tennis championships; Alice Marble and Sarah Palfrey retained women's crown for fourth straight year, downing Mrs. John Van Ryn and Dorothy Bundy 6—4, 6—3; Miss Marble and Bobby Riggs won mixed doubles.

* * *

RED BANK—Jack Cooper, Kansas City, won National Sweepstakes Trophy in 225-cubic-inch hydroplane, Tops III, taking final two heats after finishing second in first; also won 225-cubic-inch hydroplane championship; Henry Davis, Jr., took 135-cubic-inch hydroplane title in Eight Ball III.

* * *

CINCINNATI—Dick McKee defeated Charles Shostrom 6—3, 6—1, 6—1, and Helen Germaine downed Mrs. Marceina Weiss Parker 6—4, 6—3 to capture men's and women's National public parks singles tennis championships.

* * *

SAN DIEGO—Cowie brothers of Los Angeles—James and Gordon—sailed Rambunctious II to International Star Class yacht racing crown, finishing second to Twin Star in final sailing for point total of 83 for series; Jade second in final standings with 81.

* * *

CLEMENTON, N. J.—Ann Hardin, Louisville, held onto National A. A. U. women's three-mile swimming title, whipping teammate Mary Ryan by two-tenths of a second in 1:20:21.2.

* * *

QUEBEC—George Toley won Seigniory Club invitation tennis tournament, upsetting Bryan (Bitsy) Grant 8—6, 6—4.

* * *

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Flat dirt records broken for one, five, eight, ten and 25 miles at American Motorcycle Association meet; Mel Rhodes took 25-mile feature in record 18m. 37.62s.

Semipro Baseball

National semipro baseball tournament (at Wichita, Kan.)

Results Aug. 25

Houston 9, Lancaster 3.
Buford, Ga. 10, Elorado, Kan. 2 (eliminated).
Natrona, Pa. 6, St. Louis 4 (eliminated).
Enid, Okla. 8, Mt. Pleasant, Texas 7.
Worcester, Mass. 3, Trenton, N. J. 2 (eliminated).

International League

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Official standings of the International Baseball League:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	83	54	.606
Newark	80	60	.571
Jersey City	71	68	.511
Baltimore	70	67	.511
Montreal	69	71	.493
Buffalo	66	73	.475
Syracuse	65	75	.464
Toronto	50	86	.368

Junior Champion

Wide World

VANDALIA, Ohio—John Snow Martin, 17-year-old Providence, Ky., High School student, shown here recently after he won the junior championship at the Grand American trapshoot. He made a score of 99 out of 100.

Double Win For Cooper In Gold Cup

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 26 (AP)—Jack (Pop) Cooper, the 63-year-old racing grand-dad from Kansas City, and his 225-cubic-inch hydroplane, Tops III, had the laugh on the big high-powered Gold Cup Class boats again today.

For, while the big fellows were cracking up all over the Shrewsbury River yesterday, Pop and Tops just breezed along at a 70-mile-an-hour clip to win the National Sweepstakes trophy, feature of the two-day speedboat regatta here, during which 12 records were broken.

Double Triumph

In addition to taking the last two 15-mile heats in the sweepstakes yesterday, after finishing second in the first heat Saturday, Tops also won the 225-cubic-inch class title the same way.

On the way to the double triumph, Cooper's speedster cracked one record and equalled another. It traveled at an average 66.809 miles per hour for the three heats of the sweepstakes to shatter the mark of 62.199 Cooper set in Tops II in winning the trophy in '37. And his speed of 70.810 m. p. h. for the third heat of the 225-cubic-inch event equalled the world record for that type boat.

Misfortunes

All kinds of misfortune hit the Gold Cup Class craft in the sweepstakes. Herbert Mendelson's big Notre Dame, which won the first heat Saturday with record speeds of 76.923 for one lap and 76.140 for one heat, broke its drive shaft on the first turn of the second heat and started to fill with water so fast, when the shaft tore up through the hull, that Coast Guardsmen had to tow it to shore in a hurry. Jim Finley of Detroit, riding with Notre Dame's driver, Dan Arena of Oakland, Calif., was thrown clear of the boat.

The Gray Goose III, owned by Hugh Gingras of Rockledge, Fla., developed motor trouble and was forced out in the same heat. Two others of the Gold Cup Class, Lou Fageol's So Long, from California, and Horace Dodge's Miss Syndicate from Detroit, didn't even get to the post, the former being towed away from the pits early and the Detroit boat burning a bearing.

Eight Ball Wins

The 136-cubic-inch hydroplane championship went to Eight Ball III, owned and driven by Henry Davis, Jr., of Granoque, Del. In the first heat of that competition, on Saturday, S. Mortimer Auerbach of Atlantic City stopped his Emancipator VIII to rescue another driver, whose boat had been in a collision. Officials were all for tossing out the result of that heat, which Davis won, and letting yesterday's final two heats decide the issue. Davis and Auerbach broke even in those two tests, and were called to the judge's barge. Auerbach then conceded the title to Eight Ball III and admitted it was the fastest boat in the race.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct	GB
Cleveland	71	50	.587	
Detroit	69	53	.566	2½
New York	64	54	.542	5½
Boston	65	57	.533	6½
Chicago	62	56	.525	7½
Washington	52	67	.437	18
St. Louis	51	72	.415	21
Philadelphia	46	71	.393	23

Results Aug. 24

St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 5 (10 inns.)
Chicago 4, Washington 2.
Chicago 2, Washington 1.
New York 3, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 12, Boston 1.
Boston 8, Detroit 7.

Results Aug. 25

St. Louis 7, Boston 2.
Boston 17, St. Louis 3 (7 inns.)
Detroit 7, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 5, Cleveland 4.
Chicago 1, New York 0.
New York 3, Chicago 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
Cincinnati	74	43	.632	
Brooklyn	67	51	.568	7½
St. Louis	61	54	.530	12
New York	60	55	.522	13
Pittsburgh	59	58	.504	15
Chicago	61	60	.504	15
Boston	46	71	.393	28
Philadelphia	38	74	.339	33½

Results Aug. 24

Cincinnati 5, Boston 0.
New York 7, Pittsburgh 6.
St. Louis 1, Philadelphia 0.
Brooklyn 11, Chicago 3.

Results Aug. 25

Pittsburgh 4, Brooklyn 3.
Brooklyn 8, Pittsburgh 1.
Chicago 5, New York 4 (10 innings).
New York 12, Chicago 3.
Boston 4, St. Louis 1.
St. Louis 8, Boston 5.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 2.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 5.

Kramer and Schroeder Take Doubles Title at Longwood

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 26—Youth and veteran alike were crowned here yesterday at the Longwood Cricket Club's 59th meeting.

Jack Kramer, who will enter Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, this fall, and Ted Schroeder, national junior champion last year, from the University of Southern California, became the youngest team ever to win the National Doubles tennis championship as they walloped Gardnar Mulloy, Coral Gables, Florida, and Henry Prusoff, Seattle, in straight sets, 6—4, 8—6, 9—7.

Alice Marble, queen of the tennis world, and Sarah Palfrey, Brookline, continued their unchallenged monopoly in doubles, taking their fifth straight National Doubles title with little opposition from Dorothy Bundy, Santa Monica, and Mrs. John Van Ryn, Austin, Texas, 6—4, 6—3.

Other champions found Miss Marble and Bobby Riggs, world's singles king, taking the mixed doubles; L. R. and F. R. Gay, Redlands, Calif., upsetting the entire father and son field; while W. Washburn and G. N. Kelleher took the men's veterans title.

Kramer Master

Kramer was superb master of the court yesterday as the "kids" overcame the hard-hitting veteran pair. Two years out of junior ranking, Kramer more than stole the show, and his partner, Schroeder, just one year out of the juniors, ably supported him.

Only Vinnie Richards when he teamed with Big Bill Tilden in 1918 holds the record of being the youngest member of a team to win the National Doubles, and he was 16. But Kramer and Schroeder, as they downed such opposition as the seeded favorites, Don McNeill and Frank Parker in the semifinals, put their rackets at the top of the tennis ladder with their combined youth.

Mustered Power

But the youth angle could not be applied to their play. Handling all the power Mulloy and Prusoff could shower, they mustered power of their own and at the same time finesse and spirit. Only at the close of the third set were the two collegians close to losing a set, but each time when it looked as though they were down, Kramer mostly and then Schroeder would come through with shots that sent the large gallery into wild spasms of applause.

The dangerous serves of the two veterans, which Saturday vanquished the southerners, Russell Bobbitt and Frank Guernsey, were easily boomeranged into placements or offensive returns by the youngsters, while they held service on their own account.

To Go to Rollins

After the encounter, Kramer announced he would enroll at Rollins College this fall in following the footsteps of Don McNeill, dangerous rival to Bobby Riggs' singles crown in the Forest Hills tourney which starts this Friday in New York. McNeill recently graduated from Kenyon College, and won the National intercollegiate crown. Besides Kramer, Eddie Amark and Pauline Betz will also take their rackets along with them to the Florida college.

The women's match was a case of too much power, team work, and steadiness. Miss Bundy and Mrs. Van Ryn, unseeded, who downed No. 2 seeded Miss Betz and Margaret Osborne, and Mary Hardwick and Valerie Scott, England's No. 1 seeded foreign entry, in their march to the finals, played well but were overshadowed by superior stroke synthesis.

Broke Mrs. Van Ryn

Service breaks of Mrs. Van Ryn were enough to lash down the fourth championship pelt for Misses Marble and Palfrey. After the match, well-founded rumors whispered that Miss Marble would retire should she win the National Singles, and take to business interests. She hopes to spend more time with her dress designing and singing.

The officials were forced to work the mixed doubles finalists overtime with semifinal and final-round matches. Miss Bundy and Jack Kramer gained the final round by beating Miss Osborne and Amark, while Miss Marble and Riggs downed Miss Betz and Schroeder.

Mixed Doubles

The finals found Miss Marble winning her fourth mixed doubles championship, this time with Riggs, defeating Miss Bundy and Kramer, 9—7, 6—1.

Washburn and Kelleher won the men's veterans championship by defeating the top-seeded entry of Dr. G. C. Canner and C. C. Felton, 6—3, 6—2.

The Gays were forced to an overtime match with J. J. Armstrong and son before winning, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3.

Pat Canning Is Given Top Spot In Girls' Tennis

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26 (AP)—Patricia Canning of Alameda, Calif., runner-up a year ago, has been seeded first in the national girls' lawn tennis championships.

The field of 78—largest in years—opened play today on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

Miss Canning was beaten in the final last year by Helen Bernhard of New York, who now is over the 18-year age limit. The top-seeded entrant also was the only one of the picked players who drew a first-round opponent.

Louise Brough, Los Angeles, was seeded No. 2; Gertrude Moran, Santa Monica, Calif., No. 3; Pearl Harlan, Santa Monica, No. 4; Boris Hart, Miami, No. 5; Nellie Sheer, Miami, No. 6; Daphne Buckell, Oakland, Calif., No. 7, and Marguerita (Cissy) Madden of Boston, who teamed with Miss Canning in 1939 to win the doubles, No. 8.

Miss Canning drew Betty Hulvert, St. Louis, Mo., as a first-round opponent.

Aerial Defense

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—The College All-Stars will devote their remaining practice sessions to devising a way to bottle up the aerial attack of the Green Bay Packers—something few pro rivals of the Packers have been able to do in recent years.

The campus heroes of 1939 and the pro champions clash Thursday night in a charity football game in Soldier Field. The All-Stars will be led by bulky Harry Smith, All-America guard of Southern California, who was elected captain of the squad yesterday.

Head Coach Eddie Anderson said two drills were on top for today and tomorrow, all of which would be devoted to defensive work designed to solve the Packer offensive.

Southern Association

ATLANTA, Aug. 26 (AP)—Official Southern Association standings, including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Nashville	87	46	.654
Atlanta	84	51	.622
Memphis	72	61	.541
Chattanooga	65	70	.481
New Orleans	65	71	.478
Birmingham	63	73	.463
Little Rock	52	79	.397
Knoxville	49	86	.363

American Association

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Official standings of the American Association:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	82	47	.636
Columbus	75	52	.591
Minneapolis	72	50	.590
Louisville	64	66	.492
St. Paul	58	68	.460
Indianapolis	54	71	.432
Toledo	53	73	.421
Milwaukee	45	76	.372

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Pacific Coast League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	101	53	.656
Los Angeles	84	68	.553
Oakland	84	69	.549
San Diego	78	74	.513
Hollywood	75	78	.490
Sacramento	75	79	.487
San Francisco	68	84	.447
Portland	46	106	.303

Texas League

DALLAS, Aug. 25 (AP)—Texas League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Houston	98	48	.671
San Antonio	81	65	.555
Beaumont	80	65	.552
Oklahoma City	74	78	.503
Dallas	69	77	.473
Tulsa	65	79	.451
Shreveport	65	80	.448
Fort Worth	59	95	.345

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 175,000
Saturday's sales 88,380
1940 volume to date 139,926,875
1939 volume to date 140,891,422

Stock Trend Indefinite In Quiet Turnover

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Steels developed a moderate following in today's stock market despite lack of pronounced stimulation in either the domestic or foreign news.

Dealings were exceptionally slow throughout. Many leaders loafed in slightly lower territory and a wide assortment was unchanged from Saturday's closing quotations. Near the final hour trends were a trifle uneven. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 175,000 shares.

Wall Street was still bullish for the British as the latter bombed Berlin. Intensified German air raids over England, however, served to keep most speculative forces on the fence pending more definite indications of the outcome of the conflict. Delays in the national tax program also were viewed as a brake on markets and industry.

Attracting feeble support occasionally were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Woolworth, General Motors, Curtiss-Wright "A," Kennecott, N. Y. Central, Chesapeake & Ohio and North America.

Backward were du Pont, Montgomery Ward, Pennsylvania, International Nickel and Air Reduction.

Slightly ahead in the curb now and then were Phoenix Securities, Creole Petroleum and Draper Corporation. Hesitant were Electric Bond & Share, St. Regis Paper and Niagara Hudson Power.

Bond Market Mixed

British Empire issues extended last week's sharp upturn in a quiet and mixed bond market.

Near the final hour various obligations of Canada and New South Wales were ahead fractions to around 4 points.

Traders in corporate loans were hesitant about following the buying side in view of the recent general advance, but the list showed some firm spots.

Domestic loans up fractions to around a point included Santa Fe 4s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Great Northern 4s, Nickel Plate 5½s, Pennsylvania General 4½s and Third Avenue Railway 5s.

Lower by the same margin were Warren Bros. 6s, Southern Railway 4s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, Certain-Teed 5½s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s.

Activity in the U. S. Government list was limited but the undertone was steady. Some of the longer term Treasury issues climbed nearly ½ point.

Wheat Prices Rally In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Wheat contracts calling for delivery of grain in December, 1940, and May, 1941, led an extended rally in the wheat pit today as prices advanced more than a cent a bushel.

Buying was attributed to mills lifting hedges as a result of flour business while pit brokers said mill purchases to cover distant requirements also had been reported. The upturn attracted short covering as well.

Gains in July Rail Operating Net Shown

NEW YORK (AP)—Net operating income, before fixed charges and other income, of railroads reporting for July included:

	1940	1939
Burlington	$715,716	$643,164
Chicago R I & Pac	1,651,359	1,283,533
Lehigh Valley	604,611	154,737
North Western	8,313,981	7,706,908
Santa Fe	4,959,409	5,437,967
Southern	1,437,399	1,461,055
Virginian	872,463	759,636

Investment Trust Issues Summary of New Act

With the signing of the Investment Company Act of 1940 last week by the President, the Massachusetts Investors Trust have issued a 27-page summary of the act "as it affects open-end investment companies." The summary was prepared by Warren Motley of Gaston, Snow, Hunt, Rice & Boyd, of Boston, counsel for the Massachusetts Investors Trust and Massachusetts Investors Second Fund, Inc.

In a preface to the summary it is stated, "The Investment Company Act of 1940, which is the result of the collaboration of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the leaders of the investment company industry, seeks to promote honest and competent management and to prevent the recurrence of isolated instances of wrongdoing and practices contrary to the best interests of investors. These ends it undertakes to achieve by the enforcement of certain definite standards and incidentally by the delegation to the SEC of limited administrative authority, without interfering with the exercise of business judgment by those who are charged with the duties and responsibilities of management."

Rayonier Reports Record Net Profit for Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Rayonier, Inc., pulp producer, with properties in Washington State and Florida, reported for the three months ended July 31 a record consolidated profit of $1,593,329, equal to $1.33 a share on the common stock, compared with profit of $217,516, or 35 cents a share on the $2 preferred stock in the like 1939 period.

Profit was figured before provision for any excess profit taxes which may be levied by the Federal Government on 1940 earnings.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	56	55¾	55¾	+ ⅝
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	A'g 23
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	18½	18½	18½	A'g 21
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	A'g 22
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	3	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	— ⅝
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 22
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	8	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	½	½	½	A'g 24
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	7½	7½	7½	A'g 24
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8¾	8¼	8¼	A'g 24
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	A'g 20
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	3	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (.6)	1	153½	153½	153½	+ ⅛
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 9
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (.5)	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	A'g 24
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 21
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 16
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	A'g 16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	44	44	44	A'g 24
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	8	15½	15½	15½	A'g 22
75	41¾	Am Airlines	1	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	A'g 24
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	9	7	6¾	6¾	A'g 23
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	2	34	34	34	A'g 23
2¾	1⅞	Am Cable & R	11	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	A'g 24
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	176	176	176	A'g 22
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	15	24¾	24⅛	24¾	+1
51¾	34	Am Car pf	3	43	42¼	43	— ½
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 13
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	122	122	122	+ ½
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6	6	6	A'g 21
8¼	4¼	Am Com Alco	1	5	5	5	
15⅛	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	1	8½	8½	8½	
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 15
6⅝	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 23
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 21
28¼	10⅜	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	2	15	14⅜	14⅜	A'g 23
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	A'g 22
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	5	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	A'g 23
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	3	26½	26½	26½	A'g 13
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¾
37⅛	15⅜	Am Ice	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	A'g 21
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	22	22	22	A'g 24
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13½	13	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	13½	13½	13½	A'g 24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 24
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ¼
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	11½	11½	11½	
33⅜	13¾	Am M & Metal	2	25⅜	24½	25⅜	
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	A'g 15
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	92	92	92	A'g 23
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	1	51½	51½	51½	A'g 23
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	1	44	44	44	+ ⅛
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	24	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	2	10½	10¼	10¼	
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 23
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	A'g 22
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	2	36⅞	36½	36½	+ ½
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	135½	135½	135½	A'g 22
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	56	56	56	A'g 21
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	20	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ¾
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	12	12	12	A'g 22
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 22
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	4	13	13	13	A'g 23
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16	16	16	A'g 22
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	1	160⅜	160¾	160¾	— ¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	3	72½	72½	72½	— ⅜
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	3	74	73	74	+ ¾
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	144	144	144	A'g 20
53¼	25⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	31½	31½	31½	A'g 24
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
101½	83¼	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	A'g 12
12	6	Am Woolen	3	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	3	39½	39⅛	39½	A'g 22
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
32	18	Anaconda (1e)	28	20¾	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	25	25	25	A'g 21
22⅝	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
15⅜	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	9	9	9	A'g 22
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 24
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	2	26¼	26	26¼	A'g 21
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	6	102⅞	101⅞	101⅞	A'g 13
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	39	39	39	
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¾e)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	8	7¾	7¾	A'g .9
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 19
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
80	65½	Assd D G I pf (6)	1	65½	65½	65½	A'g 16
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	A'g 23
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	A'g 16
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	A'g 24
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 15
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 22
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	2	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	A'g 22
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	47¼	46½	47¼	+1¼
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	62	61	61	A'g 13
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	A'g 21
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 23
8¾	4	Aviation Corp	14	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
B							
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	5	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	A'g 23
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	4	9	8¾	9	A'g 22
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅜
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 23
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	2	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	A'g 24
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	28	27¾	27¾	A'g 23
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	A'g 23
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	4	8	7½	7½	A'g 20
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(¾e)	7	30	29½	30	+ ½
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	6	19¾	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
56¾	48⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	30½	30½	30½	A'g 22
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	6	77½	76⅞	76⅞	+ ⅛
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	120	119½	119½	A'g 23
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	2	21½	21½	21½	A'g 21
22½	15	Black & Dk (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 24
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	4	8	8	8	A'g 22
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16	16	16	A'g 19
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	3	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
19⅝	19⅜	Bohn A & B (1e)	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	●22½	22½	22½	A'g 22
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	1	16½	16½	16½	
2⅞	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 21
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 22
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	6	5¼	5	5¼	A'g 23
13⅜	8	Bridgeport Br	6	9⅛	9	9	A'g 23
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	1	19½	19½	19½	
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	3	32½	31⅞	32¼	— ¾
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	42⅜	41¼	42⅜	A'g 22
37⅜	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	11	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
24⅝	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	14	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	A'g 13
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	A'g 23
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (13¼e)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅜
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 23
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	1	5	5	5	
33¼	20	Bullard Co(11¼e)	5	28½	27	28½	+1¼
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	A'g 23
21⅝	12¼	Burlng Mill (1)	2	17⅝	17½	17½	
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	A'g 24
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(11½)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	4	7¼	7	7¼	A'g 21
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	A'g 21
C							
16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	2	16⅝	16¼	16¼	A'g 23
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1	1	1	
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ¼
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	5	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	2	34	34	34	A'g 13
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 6
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (13¼e)	4	27½	27½	27½	A'g 20
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	2	47	47	47	— ¼
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	44	44	44	A'g 24
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	4	28½	28¾	28½	+ ¾
12½	5	Celotex Corp	1	6	6	6	A'g 24
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	17	17	17	A'g 23
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	7	2	2	2	A'g 23
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	5	4½	4⅜	4½	A'g 16
6	3	Century Rib M	4	3	3	3	A'g 14
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	4	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	2	4	4	4	A'g 22
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	19	19	19	A'g 21
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	A'g 23
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 6
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅜e)	12	39	38⅜	38¾	+ ¼
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	A'g 15
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 21
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 20
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 7
2¼	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 9
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 22
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 24
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 23
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	30	30	30	+ ½
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 21
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	A'g 23
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	A'g 23
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	A'g 22
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	A'g 23
6⅜	2⅜	Childs Co	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	15	72¾	71¾	72¼	+ ½
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	A'g 9
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 8
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	1	33	33	33	— ½
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	2	34⅛	34	34	A'g 22
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	4	26⅞	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	1	33½	33½	33½	
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	A'g 24
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	A'g 23
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	3	10½	10½	10½	
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	99½	99½	99½	A'g 19
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	A'g 23
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	A'g 23
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	3	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	2	20	19½	20	A'g 21
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	10	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	79	79	79	A'g 22
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	4	4	4	A'g 23
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	A'g 13
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	77	77	77	A'g 21
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	3	30¼	30⅛	30¼	
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	A'g 17
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	38¼	38⅛	38¼	+ ½
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	+1
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	
13⅜	¾	Com'th & South	17	1¼	1¼	1¼	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	59½	59¼	59½	A'g 23
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	5	30½	30½	30½	
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
13⅜	8	Congress Cigar	3	12½	12½	12½	A'g 23
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12	12	12	A'g 13
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ½
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
97⅛	45⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
327⅜	23	Cons Edison (2)	5	27¾	27½	27½	— ¼
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	+ ⅜
11⅛	⅜	Con Film Ind	3	⅜	½	½	— ⅛
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	A'g 21
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	6	2⅜	2¼	2¼	A'g 23
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	4	6⅛	6	6	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	4	1½	1½	1½	A'g 23
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	12	3	3	3	A'g 23
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	3	13½	13½	13½	A'g 22
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	A'g 13
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	3	13⅞	13½	13½	
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	6	8½	8½	8½	A'g 23
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	79	79	79	A'g 15
49¼	33	Cont Can (1⅓e)	2	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	4	114¼	114¼	114¼	A'g 14
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 24
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	A'g 24
4¾	2	Cont Motors	20	3	2⅞	3	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	4	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ¼
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	1	21½	21½	21½	A'g 21
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	3	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	54	54	54	A'g 23
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	2	49⅜	49⅜	49⅝	+ ¼
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	17	169	169	A'g 16
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	1	5	5	5	A'g 24
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	102.18	102.18	102.18
2 3¼s '41	103.15	103.15	103.15
5 3¼s '46-44	109.6	109.5	109.5
1 2¾s '47-45	108.22	108.22	108.22
1 3¼s '56-46	113.30	113.30	113.30
4 2s '50-48	103.24	102.20	103.24
15 3⅛s '52-49	111.28	111.28	111.28
26 2s '53-51	103.18	103.17	103.18
100 2¼s '56-54	102.25	102.25	102.25
2 2¾s '60-55	107.26	107.26	107.26
Home Owners Loan			
1 2¼s '44-42	103.19	103.19	103.19
1 3s '52-44	107.3	107.3	107.3
New York City Bond			
40 3s '80	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	42¼	42	42¾
3 Alleghany cv 5s'44	104½	104½	104½
4 Allegh Val 4s'42	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	47½	47	47¼
2 AmAirFor P 5s 2030	102¼	...	102⅝
27 AmLIGChem 5½s'49	108½	108½	108½
4 Am T&T 3¼s'66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Am T&T 3¼s'61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	102	102	102
1 Arm Del 4s '57	102½	102¼	102½
5 Arm Del 4s '55	105¾	105½	105¾
11 AT&SF 4s '95	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1 AT&SF 4s 1005-55	102¾	102¾	96
2 AT&SF 4½s '48	96	96	96
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	66½	66½	66½
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	61	60¾	61
3 A C Line cl 4s '52	48⅜	47¾	48⅜
3 A C Line 4½s '64	33	33	33
1 At & Dan 1st 4s '48	106½	106½	106½
3 Atl Refin 3s '53	94	94	94
5 Austin & NW 5s '41	28¾	28¾	28¾
2 B&O '95 st A	33	32¾	33
13 B&O '95 st C	28¾	28¾	28¾
9 B&O 2000 st D	29	29	29
1 B&O '96 st F	12¼	12	12¼
12 B&O cv '60 st	113½	113½	113½
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	108	108	108
1 Beth Stl 3½s '52	101⅝	101½	101½
3 Beth Stl 3s '60	71½	71½	71½
1 Boston&Me 5s '67	72	71½	72
37 Boston&Me 4s '60	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
2 Boston&Me 4½s '70	75	75	75
5 Boston&Me 5s '55	95¾	95⅜	95⅜
1 Bkly Pn Gas 5s '50	39	39	39
3 But R&P '57 st	91½	91½	91½
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	102¾	102¼	102¾
3 Can Nor 6½s '46	65½	65½	65½
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	52½	52½	52½
5 Can Pac 4s perp	107 19-32	107	19-32
4 Caro C&O 6s '52	107	107	107
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	78	78	78
10 Certain-td 5½s '48	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛
4 C&O 4½s '92	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 C&O 3½s '96 D	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	81	81	81
2 C&O rfg 5s '71 A	74¼	74¼	74¼
3 CB&Q 4½s '77	84⅜	84½	84½
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99	98⅞	99
19 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	26	26	26
5 Chic Gt West 4s '59	5	5	5
5 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	24⅜	24¼	24⅜
12 CM&SP gen 4s '89	8	8	8
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 CRI & P 4½s 52A	53¾	53¾	53¾
2 CRI & P 4½s 52A	53¾	53¾	53¾
25 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	100½	100½	100½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	91	91	91
10 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	90	90	90
3 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
3 Childs Co 5s 43	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Cin Gas & El 3½s 66	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
6 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	79¾	79¼	79¾
4 ClevUnTerm 5½s 73	73½	73¼	73¼
2 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	24¾	24¾	24¾
2 Col & So 4½s 80	104½	104½	104½
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Columbia G 5s 52 May	105	105	105
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	34¾	34¾	34¾
5 Coml Mackay Inc 69	105½	105½	105½
3 Con Edis 3½s 46	106¼	106⅛	106¼
3 Con Edis 3½s 56	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Consum Pow 3½s 65	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46	48¾	48⅛	48½
4 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	61¾	61¾	61¾
1 D&RG West 5s 78	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Det Ed 4½s 61	99	99	99
10 Det T Tun 4½s 61	107½	107½	107½
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107½	107½	107½
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	12	12	12
10 Erie rfg 5s 67	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
5 Erie 1st 4s 96	25	25	25
2 Erie gen lien 4s 96	20½	20½	20½
3 Erie cv 4s 53 A	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Firestone T&R 3½s 48	40	40	40
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	105	105	105
1 Gen Cable 5½s 47	72½	72½	72½
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Goodrich 4½s 56	87	86½	87
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	87	87	87
4 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	102	102	102
1 Gt Nor 4s '46G	82	82	82
4 Gulf M&N 5s '50	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
4 Gulf M&N 5½s '50	103½	103½	103½
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	123	123	123
1 Hocking V 4½s '99	27	27	27
1 Hudson Coal 5s62A	45	45	45
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	38	38	38
1 Ill Cen 4½s '66	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	33	33	33
2 Interb R Tr 6s '32	80G	80G	80G
4 Interb RTr rfg 5s 66	48	48	48
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Int Paper 6s '55	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Int Paper 5s '47	29⅜	29¼	29½
2 Int T&T 5s '55	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	48	48	48
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60	27¼	27¼	27¼
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 64	15	15	15
4 Leh Val 4s 2003	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Liquid Carb 4s '47	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5 Loews 3½s 46	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Lone Star Gas 3½s 53	94	94	94
10 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	83	83	83
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	101½	101	101½
6 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	94	94	94
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	86	86	86
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	50	50	50
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	81	81	81
1 Marion StShov 6s47st	78¾	78¼	78¾
10 Mo-Ill 5s '59	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	23¼	23¼	23½
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	11½	11½	11½
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	15	15	15
2 Mo Pac 5s '75	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
2 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	110	110	110
8 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	101½	101½	101½
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	32	32	32
4 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	105	105	105
1 Natl Steel 3s '65	104½	104½	104½
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 N O Pub S 5s '55 B	49	49	49
2 NY & Putnam 4s '93	56⅛	56	56⅛
5 NYC 1fg 5s 2013	51⅝	51¼	51¼
2 NYC 4½s 2013 A	56½	56½	56½
19 NYC cn 4s '98	57	56¾	56¾
28 NYC cv 3¼s '52	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	80	80	80
7 NYC&HR 3½s '97	75½	75½	75½
5 NYC & HR 3½s '97 reg	64½	64½	64½
1 NYChStL 5½s '74 A	54½	54½	54½
9 NY ChStL 4½s '78	16	16	16
4 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13½	13½	13½
3 NYNH&H 4s '56	105	105	103
1 NY Ry 6s '58 st	106	106	106
1 NY Steam 3½s '63	49	49	49
2 NY&Putnam 4s '93	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	50	50	50
2 NY S&W Term 5s '43	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
NorAmCo 4s '59	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 NorAmCo 3¾s '54	60⅜	59¾	60⅜
2 NorPac 6s 2047	53½	53½	53½
1 NorPac 4s 2047C	66	66	66
1 NorPac 4s '97	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 NorSta Pow 3½s '67	107¾	107½	107½
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	97	97	97
1 Ontario Tran 5s '45	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
5 OreRR&Nav 4s '46	105	105	105
5 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	111	111	111
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 PenCo 4s '63	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
10 Pen Ch&Det 4½s77	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	102¾	102½	102½
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Pen RR 4s 48	89½	89½	89½
1 Pen RR 3½s 70	84½	84½	84½
2 Pen RR 3½s 52	43	43	43
15 Peoria & E 4s 40	61¾	61¼	61¾
1 Peoria&E inc 4s 90	67½	67½	67½
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	58	58	58
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	106½	106½	106½
1 PhilCo 5s67	31¼	31⅛	31¼
15 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	70	69¾	69¾
15 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	99⅜	99½	99⅜
6 Rem Rand 4½s'56 ww	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
4 Republic Steel 4½s'61	100	100	100
2 Republic Steel 4½s'56	102½	102½	102½
26 Revere Cop&Br 4½s'56	64⅜	64¼	64½
2 StL Pub Svc 5s'59	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 SA&A Pass 4s'43	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
1 Seab A L cn 6s'45	31¾	31¼	31¼
1 Sea A L 6s'45 ct	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5 Shell Un 2½s 54	36	36	36
2 Silesian-Am 7s 41	100½	100½	100½
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Sou Kraft 4½s 46	106	106	106
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	54½	54½	54½
1 So Pac rfg 4s 55	39	39	39
2 So Pac clt 4s 49	50½	50½	50½
4 So Pac 3½s 46	44⅞	44⅞	44¾
2 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	88	88	88
2 South Ry cn 5s 94	55⅜	55	55
36 South Ry gen 4s 56	106½	106½	106½
3 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	104⅞	104¾	104¾
2 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	86½	86½	86½
1 Texarkr&FtSm5½s50	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Tex Corp 3s 59	18¾	18⅜	18⅜
1 Third Ave aj 5s 60	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	112¾	112¾	112¾
6 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	96¾	96¾	96¾
3 Un Pac 3½s 70	80⅞	80½	80⅞
5 Unit Drug 5s 53	102	102	102
1 Utah P&L 5s '44	107½	107½	107½
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	69⅞	69¼	69⅞
2 Walwrth 4s '55	32⅛	32	32
2 Warren Bros 6s '41	102	102	102
4 West Va P&Pap 3s '54	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Westch Lt 3¼s'67	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Westn Md 4s '52	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 Western Un 5s '51	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
1 Western Un 5s '60	66½	66½	66½
1 Western Un 4½s '50	100	100	100
1 Wilson&Co c 3¾s '47	8	8	8
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	105½	105½	105½
3 Youngst S&T 4s '61			

Foreign Bonds

4 Antwerp 5s '58	25½	25	25
10 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
1 Argentine 4½s '71	77½	77	77½
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
8 Belgium 6s 55	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Brazil 6½s 27-57	63	63	63
	11½	11⅜	11½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Canada 5s 52	98	97½	97½
7 Canada 4s 60	88	88	88
4 Canada 3s 67	77	77	77
4 Canada 2¾s 45	86	86	86
6 Canada 2¼s 44	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Chile 6s 60	12½	12½	12½
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	26¼	26¼	26¼
2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	27	27	27
3 Copenhag 5s 52	28	26	26
5 Costa Rica 7s 51	18	18	18
70 Cuba 4½s 77	53	52½	53
9 Denmark 6s '42	37	35	35
15 Denmark 4½s '62	35	32	32½
4 Dom 5½s '42	70	69½	69½
24 Ge Gov 5½s '65 unst	16½	16	16
2 Ger Govt 5½s '65 unst	12½	12¾	12½
6 Ger Govt 7s '49	20½	19½	19½
1 Ger Govt 7s '49 unst	14¼	14¼	14¼
10 Haiti 6s '52	68	68	68
3 Italy 7s 1951	50	49½	49½
4 Japan 6½s '54	81½	81½	81½
2 Norway 6s'44	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
3 Norway 6s'43	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6½	6½	6½
9 Queensld 7s'41	85	85	85
15 Queensld 6s'47	58	58	58
1 Roi Gr do 5s'52	10	10	10
1 Rome 6½s'52	34	34	34
1 Sao Paulo St 7s'40	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
1 Shinyetsu E 6½s'52	61	61	61
1 Tokyo City 5s '52	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Tokyo El Lt 5s '53	56	56	56
2 Uruguay 6s '60	42	42	42
16 Urug aj 3¾s&4½s'79	42	42	42
2 Warsaw C 4½s '58 asd	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2 Yokohama 6s '61	57½	57½	57½

Total today, 1,427,000; previous day, 1,045,900; week ago, 1,934,550; year ago, 3,855,875; two years ago, 4,930,150; Jan. 1 to date, 1,005,852,475; year ago, 1,056,711,050; two years ago, 1,158,937,030.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Reco rd
Ca Wire B Box A	37½c ..	Oct.	1	Sep. 16
Intl Silver pf	$2 ..	Oct.	1	Sep. 16
Extra				
Modine Mfg	25c ..	Sep.	20	Sep. 10
Oakland Title Insur & Guaranty Co. (Calif)	$1 ..	Aug.	25	Aug. 20
Un St & Wire	5c ..	Sep.	14	Sep. 7
Interim				
Imp Tob Co	10c ..	Sep.	30	Sep. 6
Natl Oil Prod	35c ..	Sep.	26	Sep. 16
Initial				
Central Paper	15c Q	Sep.	3	Aug. 20
Modern Die & T	10c ..	Sep.	23	Sep. 16
Russell Mfg (new)	25c ..	Sep.	16	Aug. 31
Woolworth (F. W.) & Co., Ltd. (A. D. R. ord reg)	10½c ..	Aug.	21	July 12
Increased				
U S Graphite	20c ..	Sep.	16	Sep. 3
Irregular				
Det Steel	50c ..	Sep.	25	Sep. 14
Dew & Almy Chem	25c ..	Sep.	16	Aug. 31
Do B	25c ..	Sep.	16	Aug. 31
Kennedys	20c ..	Sep.	20	Sep. 10
Ohio Water Ser A	$1 ..	Sep.	30	Sep. 14
Regular				
Am Export Lines	25c ..	Sep.	17	Sep. 4
Basic Demolite	12½c ..	Sep.	16	Sep. 2
Bridgeport G Lt	50c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 13
Calhoun Mills	$1 ..	Aug.	30	Aug. 27
Ca P Mortgage	$2 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 14
Foreign Investment Corp, Ltd	70c ..	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Do 8% pf	$2 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Central Paper Co	15c Q	Dec.	2	Nov. 20
do 3½%-8% Cum Con pf	$1.20 ..	Sep.	3	Aug. 20
Do 3%-6% cum con Conv pf	$1.20 ..	Sep.	3	Aug. 20
Citizens Wh Sup pf	75c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 28
Commwlth Tel Co (Mad. Wis.) 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 14
Consol Inv Tr	30c Q	Sep.	16	Sep. 3
Credit Accept pf	35c Q	Sep.	16	Aug. 31
Detroit H & Eye	$1.50 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Dew & Al Ch pf	$1.25 Q	Oct.	1	Aug. 31
Emp Capwell Co.	35c Q	Oct.	1	Aug. 21
Erie & Pitt RR. 7% guar	$7½c Q	Sep.	10	Aug. 31
Gen Tel	30c Q	Sep.	14	Sep. 4
Do pf	62½c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 14
Girdler Corp	25c Q	Sep.	16	Aug. 31
Hecla Mining	15c ..	Sep.	30	Sep. 6
Imp Tot Ca pf	$1.50 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 14
Interstate Tel pf	60c Q	Sep.	3	Aug. 26
Intl S Razor A	10c Q	Sep.	16	Oct. 1
Inv Dist Shrs	25c Q	Aug.	15	Sep. 5
Lansing Co	5c ..	Sep.	16	Sep. 5
Leonard Refin. Inc	60c Q	Sep.	14	Aug. 31
Lex Tel	$1.50 Q	Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Do pf	$1.50 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Mich Assoc Telephone Co 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Micklebry's Food Prod Co $2.40 pf	60c Q	Sep.	20	Sep. 10
Modine Mfg	50c ..	Oct.	1	Sep. 13
Montgomery Ward	$1.75 ..	Oct.	1	Aug. 20
Do pf	25c Q	Sep.	6	Aug. 20
Nat Cas Co (Del)	$1.75 Q	Sep.	3	Aug. 20
New Marcus pf	$1.25 Q	Sep.	3	Aug. 20
No Sts Pwr (Wisc) pf	$1.50 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
No West Util pf	$1.50 Q	Sep.	20	Aug. 26
Oakland Title Insur & Guar Co (Cal)	$1 Q	Aug.	25	Aug. 20
Ohio Assoc Telephone Co 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Okla G&E 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Sep.	16	Aug. 31
Do 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Sep.	16	Aug. 31
Omnibus pf	$2 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 13
Patterson-Sargent Corp	25c ..	Sep.	3	Aug. 30
Penn Telephone pf $2.50 pf	62½c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Phila Dairy Prod 1st pf	$1.50 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
P S Okla 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Pickle Crow G M	10c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 16
San Jose W Wks	37½c Q	Sep.	3	Aug. 17
Sa Gabriel R Imp	20c S	Oct.	1	Aug. 31
Silverwood D pf	$1.50 Q	Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Smith Pap (H) pf	$1.50 Q	Sep.	16	Sep. 10
Sprks-Wih'gtn pf	$1.50 Q	Sep.	20	Sep. 10
Staley Mfg pf	$1.25 Q	Sep.	3	Aug. 20
Tolheim Oil Tank & Pump Co	25c Q	Sep.	14	Aug. 31
Un A Thea C pf	$1.25 Q	Sep.	16	Sep. 3
Un Steel & W	10c Q	Sep.	14	Sep. 7
Upson Walton	10c ..	Sep.	20	Sep. 10
West Can Hyd-Elec C Ltd 80c cum pfc pf.	20c Q	Sep.	2	Aug. 20
Do pf	75c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 17
Wisc Mich Pow Co 4½% pf	$1.12½ Q	Sep.	15	Aug. 31

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	10.16	10.81
Affiliated F Inc	2.35	2.57
Amerex Hold	12.50	14.00
Am Business Shrs	2.67	2.95
Am Ins Stocks	4.00	
Boston Fund	12.96	13.94
British Type Inv	.15	.30
Broad St Inv	20.33	21.98
Bullock Fund	11.375	12.25
Can Inv Fund	2.50	3.30
Century Shrs Tr	22.58	24.28
Chain St Inv	15.62	16.61
Dividend Shrs	1.00	1.10
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	16.17	17.37
Eaton & Howard Fd F	10.07	10.81
Equity Corp $3 pf	18.75	19.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	15.48	16.66
Fund Investors Inc	14.29	15.53
Gen Capital	24.86	26.73
Gen Investors Tr	4.39	4.78
Incorp Investors	12.97	13.95
Inst Sec: Bank	.92	1.02
Inst Sec: Insur	1.14	1.26
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	30.40	30.40
Maryland Fund	3.55	4.65
Mass Invest Tr	17.32	18.62
Mutual Invest	8.77	9.58
Nation Wide Voting	1.01	1.15
New England Fund	10.13	10.92
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.50	17.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.32	.37
Putnam Fund	12.12	12.96
Quarterly Income Shrs	6.00	6.70
Railway & Light Sec	94.50	7.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	2.89	3.26
Repub Invest Fund	77.51	79.07
Scudder S & C	.625	1.375
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	13.41	14.23
Spencer Trask Fund	.27	.33
Stand Util Inc	57.75	60.50
State Street Invest	.47	.52
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.69	.77
Trusteed Industry Shrs	12.38	13.63
Wellington Fund	3.07	3.40
World Investment Tr		
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	3.875	4.625
Corp Tr A mod. acc mod	2.40	...
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.20	...
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.27	...
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.83	...
Diversified Tr C	3.15	...
Diversified Tr D	5.05	5.70
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.50	4.00
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.25	4.99
Nation Wide Sec	3.21	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	45.375	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.90	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.46	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.41	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.98	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	8.65	9.15
Repres Tr Shares	2.18	...
Super of Am Tr AA	15.625	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	2.00	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"		
Investment Banking	.875	1.50
Blair & Co.	14.75	16.25
First Boston Corp	.25	1.00
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom		

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price	Common Stocks	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	25.97	28.41	S-1	22.19	24.33
B-2	20.02	21.94	S-2	11.12	12.26
B-3	12.56	13.83	S-3	7.24	8.03
B-4	6.29	6.92	S-4	2.68	3.25
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	13.15	14.46	K-2	7.87	8.70

B. M. T. Asking Vote to Wind Up Its Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Co. stockholders will be asked at the annual meeting, to be held on Sept. 16, to authorize the winding up of the business and affairs of the company by the distribution to the stockholders of the remaining assets after the payments of liabilities and obligations, according to a notice of annual meeting in a proxy statement mailed to stockholders.

The management proposes the reduction of the corporation's capital from $54,884,938 to $1,000,000, the retirement by redemption or otherwise of the 3,670 shares of preferred stock remaining outstanding, and the elimination from the corporation's authorized capital stock of all shares of preferred stock, thus making the common shares the only outstanding class of stock.

The capital reduction of $53,884,938 would include $24,946,800 resulting from retirement of all the preferred stock, and the balance of the reduction, namely $28,938,138, would be credited to capital surplus. The deficit of $10,051,572 existing at June 30, 1940, and the cost of redeeming the outstanding preferred shares would then be charged against that surplus, leaving a capital surplus balance of $18,825,000 legally available for distribution to holders of common stock and for other purposes, after payment or provision for all liabilities including contingent liabilities, according to the proxy statement.

The management will also ask stockholders to authorize the winding up of the business and affairs of the corporation, the collection of and realization upon its assets, payment or provision for all its obligations including contingent liabilities, and the making of distributions to stockholders, in kind or in cash or partly in kind and partly in cash, as directors shall approve.

Discussing these contemplated changes in his letter to stockholders included in the annual report, Gerhard M. Dahl, chairman of the B. M. T. board, says:

"These proposals are both necessary in order to put the assets and liabilities of the corporation in shape to commence distributions to stockholders. Stockholders are not being asked to authorize final dissolution at this time because considerable time must elapse before final distribution can be made, and until at least a substantially final distribution is practicable, formal dissolution would create mechanical difficulties, without corresponding advantages."

Farmer Creditors Cannot Sell 'Debt Wheat' to Canada

WINNIPEG (CP) — Farmers' creditors may not accept wheat from producers in payment of debt and then sell it to the Canadian Wheat Board, the board announced.

Merchants, tradesmen, municipalities, irrigation companies and general creditors do not qualify as "producers" because they are general creditors rather than parties legally "entitled" to the wheat grown by the producers or any share of it as landlord, vendor, mortgagee or otherwise, by contract or operation of law, the board stated.

Under terms of the Canada Grain Act, the board

U. S. Defense Program Gives Big Boost to Building Activity

Canadian Law Raises Issue With Provinces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The action of the Canadian Government in fixing the price of bread and lumber, and preventing the construction of more gasoline distribution stations in Canada, adds more confusion to the complicated problem of jurisdiction as between the nation and the provinces. Also, it makes more necessary a final settlement in a question which is roughly the parallel of American states' rights.

The Federal Government's action came within a few months of a decision by the Canadian Supreme Court which placed the right to fix prices in the hands of the provincial governments.

This case involved the fixing of gasoline prices in British Columbia, the court upholding the right of the provincial government to enforce its price-fixing law.

Fixing Prices

Now the province finds the Dominion not only fixing prices, but suddenly assuming the province's new power to limit the number of gasoline stations which can be operated throughout the country. It is considered likely that before the war is finished the federal government will complete the process by fixing gasoline prices.

British Columbia, which pioneered in price fixing, thus sees its powers slipping away, centralized in Ottawa. The federal government, of course, is acting under its war emergency powers, and when the war is over could abandon them. But will it abandon them? The provincial governments wonder about that.

The answer, like the answer to nearly every Canadian economic problem, will depend upon the kind of world that emerges from the war. In a world of trade, with goods moving freely on prices fixed by world competition, the Canadian government would not have to control prices. Certainly the present government, deeply grounded in old-fashioned liberal economics, would not want to fix them or to interfere in any way with business more than was absolutely necessary. But if trade is not restored, if self-containment continues, the government may well have to control most phases of an economy built for trade and now suffering great stresses and strains as it tries to adjust itself to a different kind of world.

Action Significant

Thus, the federal government's action in freezing lumber and bread prices and in limiting gasoline distribution may prove to be of permanent significance.

Which authority is to exercise such powers has long been a subject of controversy in Canada, and was part of the ground covered by the investigations of the Rowell-Sirois royal commission on Dominion-provincial relations.

The report of the commission, which proposed a sweeping revision in the jurisdiction of the two wings of government, was released last spring but no action has been taken on it.

Probably it will be left until after the war and by that time important aspects of the whole problem may have been altered by events, particularly in the financial sphere.

When the war is over the federal government will be exercising many functions not foreseen by the commission in its peacetime inquiries. The position of the provinces will have been largely altered and their relative powers diminished, by the inevitable wartime drive for centralization of authority in Ottawa.

Thus, the outcome of the commission's work, which was intended to bring the Canadian Confederation up to date, like so many other things, cannot be foreseen yet.

Corporate Earnings Generally Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporate earnings reports issued during the week showing profits per common share included:

	1940	1939
Quarter ended July 31		
Rayonier	$1.33	$ .35 (p)
Quarter ended June 30		
American Bosch	.31	
Bulova Watch	1.70	.81
First National Stores	.81	.87
Ingersoll-Rand	3.13	
Pan American Petroleum	.35	.16
Pet Milk	1.25	1.00
6 months ended June 30		
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet	.45	.65
Mead Johnson	4.59	5.12
Parke Davis	.79	.94
Reynolds Spring	2.04	.39
Sperry Corp.	2.00	1.23
Union Tank Car	.96	.83

(p) On preferred stock.

Piano Shipments Rise 57 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Piano makers shipped 7,266 instruments to dealers in July, a gain of 2,647 or 57 per cent over July of last year, William A. Mennie, Secretary of the National Piano Manufacturers Association, announced.

It was the twenty-first consecutive month, he said, that shipments showed an increase over those of the similar period of the previous year.

"Because of the heavy demand for pianos, many plants have continued to operate at near capacity through the summer, which is traditionally an off season," Mr. Mennie reported. "July production was nearly double that of July, 1938, and seven times more than that of the same month in 1932."

Over 26 P. C. of HOLC Loans to Distressed Home Owners Repaid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—More than 26 per cent of the billions of dollars loaned by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to 1,000,000 distressed home owners during the depression now has been repaid, officials of the Corporation announced.

Nearly $864,000,000 in principal repayments were credited on the HOLC's books at the end of the fiscal year, June 30. About $193,000,000 of this amount represented the payments of 77,141 borrowers who have liquidated their loans in full.

The corporation loaned $3,093,000,000 prior to the close of its lending period, June 12, 1936. It since has advanced nearly $150,000,000 to those borrowers, largely for the payment of taxes, making a total debt of $3,246,633,000.

States leading in the percentage of their repayments are Nevada, Wyoming, Washington and Oregon.

HOLC borrowers, on the average, were delinquent more than two years in principal and interest and between two and three years on taxes when they were refinanced by the HOLC. The long-term, amortized HOLC loans, with their 5 per cent interest rate—later reduced to 4½ per cent—have enabled the great majority to rehabilitate themselves.

Britain Purchases Entire Wool Clip From South Africa

PRETORIA, Union of South Africa (AP)—Great Britain has purchased the entire wool clip of the Union of South Africa, the Minister of Agriculture officially announced at Johannesburg.

Britain, under an agreement, will take the entire South African clip for the duration of the war and for one wool year afterwards, he said.

The price, it was indicated, would be 10¾ pence (about 18 cents) a pound.

Arrangement for taking the South African clip was similar to British agreements for purchases of the wool out-turn in Australia and New Zealand.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP)—Great Britain was disclosed officially to have arranged to take almost all of New Zealand's dairy produce for the duration of the war, including 120,000 tons of butter and 107,000 tons of cheese this season.

Nat'l Power Net Rises to 29c Share

NEW YORK (AP) — National Power & Light Co. and subsidiaries, for the quarter ended June 30, reported consolidated net income of $2,037,725, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 29 cents a common share, compared with $986,053 or 10 cents a common share in the like 1939 quarter.

National Power & Light Co. alone reported net income of $1,281,497, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 15 cents a common share, compared with $1,059,112 or 11 cents a common share in the like quarter last year.

The company, a holding concern affiliated with Electric Bond & Share Co., controls utilities supplying electric light and power, transportation, gas and other services in Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Texas.

Building Up Sharply Due To War Orders

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal contracts for defense works have sent building figures soaring and given tangible form to plans for sheltering vital arms factories behind the Appalachian Mountains.

Out of a total of $687,000,000 in construction awards compiled since July 4 by the "Engineering News-Record," a trade publication, Federal awards accounted for $330,000,000, or approximately half.

Rarely has Uncle Sam in proportion to the whole cut such a big figure in the construction industry, even at the height of PWA and WPA spending, building experts said.

Rise in Activity Seen

Building circles, moreover, assume the awards handed out from Washington in recent weeks may be only a sampler of what's ahead, considering the scale of expansion projected for war industry.

Waldo G. Bowman, editor of Engineering News-Record, estimates at least $750,000,000 of the defense billions will go into construction.

Engineering firms are seeing the biggest run of business since 1929-30. The difference is that a larger share of the awards come from Washington and the money from the Treasury coffers pours mainly into arms rather than peace-time works.

The Government spending has begun to show in sharp increases in construction at industrial centers, especially in the east central region. The industrial sections from the Great Lakes, between the Mississippi and Eastern mountain ranges, down through TVA territory, seems destined to be the heart of the defense productive organism.

Heavily concentrated in these sections, building sources pointed out, are the great steel, machine tool, motor and miscellaneous machine-making industries. Machine age war has put them in a key role in the equipping of military forces.

Spotting of war plants beyond the seaboard industrial sections or at logical sites in the central machine-making areas has been marked by such recently-announced projects as these: A $20,000,000 tank factory near Detroit; a $30,000,000 airplane engine plant near Cincinnati; $26,000,000 powder plant near Louisville; another large powder plant near Memphis under contract to supply British needs.

Arament orders for tools, motors, metals—both for British and U. S. account—have stimulated housing and private factory construction at some centers.

Building Up Sharply

Dun & Bradstreet reported building permits in July in the east central region increased 50 per cent over the same month last year, totaling $32,151,000 against $21,315,000. Industrial centers in this area include Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Cleveland.

Percentagewise, the east central area in July was topped only by South Atlantic cities, where residential building and new naval and air bases have helped raise the figures well above last year. TVA territory, with cheap power from Federal-financed dams and generating stations, is expected to draw more war industry, although some industrialists contend the skilled labor supply there is too small.

Aside from the Memphis powder factory, a new airplane venture at Nashville has been earmarked for expansion and aluminum capacity is being increased.

Building gains at industrial centers are evident in the following comparison for the first seven months of 1940 and 1939 from Dun & Bradstreet figures for leading cities:

	1940	1939
Detroit	$39,443,000	$35,021,000
Chicago	21,384,000	17,694,000
Baltimore	20,390,000	8,688,000
Cincinnati	11,550,000	7,933,000
Cleveland	10,992,000	8,555,000
Pittsburgh	9,878,000	4,173,000

Department Store Sales Rise 7 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended Aug. 17 were 7 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended Aug. 10, sales had been 8 per cent more than a year ago, and for the 4 weeks ended Aug. 17, they averaged 6 per cent more than in the similar portion of 1939.

Increases over a year ago by the Federal Reserve districts for the one week ended Aug. 17 were:

Boston 4, New York 7, Philadelphia 16, Cleveland 11, Richmond 17, Atlanta 7, Chicago 7, St. Louis 8, Kansas City 2, Dallas 6, and San Francisco 1 per cent.

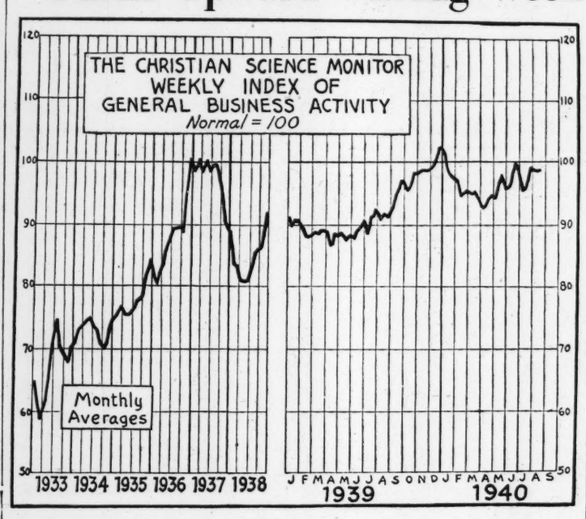
In the Minneapolis area, sales were 1 per cent under a year ago.

Pan American Petroleum Profits Double Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co. and subsidiaries reported for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $1,652,006, after all charges, including normal Federal income taxes "but before anticipated Federal excess profit taxes which at this time cannot be estimated." The profit was equal to 35 cents a share on the common stock.

For the previous quarter profit was $2,253,991, equal to 48 cents a share, and for the June quarter last year it was $749,992 or 16 cents a share. The company, controlled by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, has refining and marketing facilities over the eastern half of the country.

Monitor Index of Business Turns Upward During Week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WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
Monthly Averages
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S
1939
1940

Tilting upward during the week ended August 17 The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity recovered a part of the preceding brief dip. At 98.8 (prel.) on August 17, the index compared with 98.6 on August 10, and with 91.8 on August 19, last year.

The diversification which marked the movement of the components in the previous week was present again in the latest week's figures. Miscellaneous freight carloadings increased in line with seasonal expectations maintaining the level of the preceding two weeks on an adjusted basis.

Electric power production advanced contraseasonally, reaching the highest level for the year and the second highest on record. Bank debits outside New York City, on the other hand, dropped off more than was looked for seasonally, but the decline in the adjusted index was not sufficient to offset the increase in the power series.

Further gains in industrial activity were reported during the week. Steel operations advanced one half point to 90½ per cent of capacity. With deliveries keeping pace with bookings, backlogs are being maintained. Automobile assemblies were stepped up further in the past week as new model production was getting rapidly under way.

Spurred by industrial demands bituminous coal production is higher than at any time since last March. Other gains were noted in the building, machine tool, and textile industries, with defense requirements giving added impetus to these lines.

Some of the benefits of consumer purchasing power in the industrial sections are beginning to flow into retail channels. Retail trade throughout the country averaged from 8 to 11 per cent higher than a year ago.

An increase in food prices helped to lift the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale commodity prices during the week ended Aug. 17.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Aug.17,* 1940	Aug.10, 1940	Aug.19, 1939
Combined index	98.8	98.6	91.8
Bk debits outside NYC	94.0	94.8	88.3
Elec power production	105.8	104.9	99.4
Misc carloadings	89.5	89.5	80.2

*Preliminary.

Increased Employment Predicted For Oil, Natural Gas Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Advancing technology in the petroleum and natural gas industries steadily has been increasing the output per man-hour in these industries, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, yet "both short- and long-time outlooks indicate that additional workers will be required."

Employment of skilled labor in most branches of these industries, the report finds, rapidly is displacing unskilled labor, the demand for which is fast disappearing. The trend is now toward trained technicians and skilled and semi-skilled workers, and away from the floating crew of roustabouts that formerly comprised the bulk of the industry's working force.

"For the bulk of the industry's labor force, youths with high-school education or its equivalent are preferred by oil companies as new employees. Most of those accepted for employment, moreover, usually are put through an additional schedule of training at company expense."

The forecast of increasing employment is based in part on estimates of future demand, particularly for motor fuel. Number of motor vehicles in use is expected to flatten after 1950, and to reach an approximate peak of 45,000,000 about 1969. This compares with about 30,000,000 motor vehicles in use now. Consumption of motor fuel per motor vehicle also is expected to rise less rapidly, but it is predicted that the demand for crude oil will increase much more slowly because of materially increased yields of motor fuel.

Western Auto Plans $6,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Western Auto Supply Company, Kansas City, Mo., filed with he Securities Commission a registration statement covering $6,000,000 of 15-year sinking fund debentures, due Sept. 1, 1955.

The company said $3,000,000 of the proceeds would be applied to the payment of bank loans, while the remainder would be used for additional working capital and the future growth of the business, including provision for increased inventory and opening of new stores.

Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt, New York, will be the principal underwriter.

San Antonio (Texas) Public Service Company filed a registration statement under the 1933 Securities Act covering $16,500,000 of 3½ per cent first mortgage bonds, due 1970, the proceeds of which will be used for refunding purposes. The proposed issue was disclosed previously in an application filed under the Public Utilities Holding Company Act.

Mellon Securities Corporation, Pittsburgh, was announced as the principal underwriter.

New Haven Reports July Deficit Under Year Ago

The New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company reports gross revenues for July, 1940, or $6,993,645, an increase of $387,008, or 5.9 per cent over July, 1939. Freight revenue increased $576,418 or 16.1 per cent, but passenger revenue decreased $241,576 or 10 per cent, due principally to the reduction in fares on March 25, 1940. The deficit after fixed charges on the present capital structure for July, 1940, was $568,073 as compared with a deficit of $777,451 in July, 1939.

For the first seven months of 1940, gross revenues amounted to $47,030,611, an increase of $858,073 or 1.9 per cent over the same period of 1939. After expenses, taxes, and equipment rents, net railway operating income for the period amounted to $2,986,492, a decrease of $95,046 under the same period of 1939. The deficit after fixed charges on the present capital structure was $3,730,527, as compared with a deficit of $3,553,227 in the same period in 1939.

G. R. Kinney Co

NEW YORK (AP) — G. R. Kinney Co. reported for the six months ended June 30 net income of $25,530, equal to 40 cents a share on the $5 preferred stock, against $67,232 or $1.05 a share on the $5 preferred in the same period last year. The company manufactures shoes and sells through its own retail stores. Factories are in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Steel Output Rises in Week To 90½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States are close to the practical ceiling with some plants above theoretical capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"The industry," says the report, "continues its effort to fill requirements of consumers, mindful of expected increase in demand as defense needs reach contract stage.

"Despite the high rate of output, deliveries on some products continue to extend further, especially on steel requiring special treatment Current shipments in general are close to rate of bookings and little progress is being made in reducing backlogs.

Seek Higher Output

"Somewhat larger production is expected when vacation interruptions are at an end, which will care for part of imminent increased buying in early fall. The margin of possible increase is small but every effort is being made to put equipment in condition to carry as much of the load as possible.

"While no inkling has been given as to prices for fourth quarter the general feeling is that no important change will be made on steel products. Announcement ofr the final period may be made within a short time. Consumers show no concern and are not seeking protection on future deliveries, one factor in the quiet situation, in which buying is largely for specific needs instead of inventory. However, some effort is being made in a small way to accumulate moderate stocks against possible delay in deliveries in the next few months.

"Production last week rose ½-point, to 90.5 per cent, the rate of the preceding week. Youngstown, Ohio, producers took off open hearths for repairs, causing a loss of 3 points to 83 per cent. Pittsburgh regained 3 points to 83 per cent as a plant idle for vacation resumed work. Detroit gained 3 points to 92 per cent, New England 5 points to 85, Buffalo 2 points to 90½, Chicago ½ point to 98 and Cleveland ½-point to 86½. Rates were unchanged at Wheeling, 99 per cent; Eastern Pennsylvania, 89; Cincinnati, 78; Birmingham, 88; St. Louis, 77.5.

"Government steel buying continues heavy. The navy will open bids Sept. 6 on more than 116,000 tons for various navy yards, to cover expected requirements for six months ending March 31. Frequently tonnage specified runs well ahead of quantities asked and this is expected to be the case in this instance. Requirements for 10 seaplane tenders, which will be bid Sept. 25, will be over 10,000 tons, mainly plates.

Railroad buying is irregular, last week bringing no large inquiries or purchases.

Auto Output Rises

"Automobile output continues to gain, last week's production being 23,732 units, 3,257 over the preceding period, following a previous increase of 8,840. This movement is contra-seasonal, attributed to early sales of 1941 models. In the comparable week last year production was 18,365 cars.

"While scrap buying is light much strength is apparent and higher prices are expected when melters enter the market. However, supplies are increasing as the price advances, which will moderate the rise. While steelmaking grades were little changed last week a stiffening in the East caused the composite to advance four cents to $18.87. The same influence raised the iron and steel composite one cent to $37.74."

'Big Muddy' May Win Back Freight Lost To Railroads; Channel Getting Deeper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—With the arrival here recently of the first commercial shipping craft since the days when railroads began taking over Missouri River traffic, residents of the Missouri valley are foreseeing anew a more vigorous inland empire.

The Missouri, affectionately known as the "Big Muddy," isn't quite ready for full-fledged river freighting yet. Army engineers believe, however, that by the fall of 1941 the channel will have a minimum channel depth of eight feet from Sioux City to St. Louis.

Although the channel-deepening work is but 90 per cent complete the towboat, Kansas City-Socony, was recently able to dock here with 400,000 gallons of gasoline. The gasoline was carried in two half-filled tank barges which had been pushed up-river.

The Sioux City trip of the Kansas City-Socony was largely symbolic. But it is making regular trips from Kansas City to a newly-constructed private terminal to which a rail spur has been built. Its cargo is exclusively gasoline.

The navigable Missouri channel is the result of the expenditure of 75 million dollars on dike and revetment work. The work has been directed by Army engineers. The structures narrow the stream's width and force the river to scour out its own silt.

A supplemental channel-depth device is the great earthen dam at Fort Peck, Montana. Waters stored behind it are released during periods when the river is low.

Preparations to revive river traffic are going forward all up and down the valley. Sioux City is scheduled to begin a $50,000 dock-warehouse project in mid-August and the Sioux City-New Orleans Barge Line recently formed here hopes to float its first craft within the next five weeks.

Sperry Corp. Reports Net Of $2 Share in Half Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The Sperry Corp. reported a profit of $4,028,294, equal to $2 a share of capital stock for the six months ended June 30 against $2,469,576 to $1.23 a share for the same period last year.

The company, a manufacturer of gun controls, gyro compasses, and other equipment which has its major outlet in the Army and Navy, the aviation industry, and the Merchant Marine, said that financial statements of its British subsidiary were not included in its semiannual report.

Heavy British taxes, said the report, have reduced net income of the foreign subsidiary to "a comparatively small amount."

Principal domestic plants are in New York City.

N. Y. Curb Names Boston Public Relations Group

NEW YORK—George P. Rea, president of the New York Curb Exchange, announced the appointment of a regional group of representatives in Boston to assist in carrying out the work of the Committee on Public Relations in that community. Members of the group are E. H. Kittredge of Hornblower & Weeks, Stanley E. Clark of Estabrook & Co., and Forrester A. Clark of H. C. Wainwright & Co.

Similar groups are being formed by the Curb Exchange in other important financial centers.

Lumber Shipments, Orders Increase; Output Lower

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lumber production for the week ended Aug. 17 was 2 per cent less than the preceding week, but shipments increased 5 per cent and new business was 7 per cent greater, the National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported.

During the week 498 mills produced 266,390,000 feet of softwoods and hardwoods, shipped 265,963,000 feet and booked orders of 319,401,000 feet. In the previous week, the figures were: Mills 512; production 271,547,000 feet; shipments 254,332,000 feet, and orders, 297,608,000 feet.

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40 HURON AVENUE, Cambridge—Adjoining Gray Gardens East, 6 rooms, tile bath, hot water heat, first floor, adults only. F. X. Masse, 249 Walden Street, Cambridge, Mass. or 40 Huron Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1939 LINCOLN-ZEPHYR FORDOR SEDAN $935—Estate closing, must sell. Absolutely no dealers! Black, with white-walled tires, 10,000 miles. Call Wellesley (Mass.) 2160 between 9 and 5 for appointment.

COUNTRY BOARD

Crystal Lake Lodge, Enfield, N. H. Rest, recreation; $16-18. For pamphlet write above or Kenneth Harbison, 1537 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study, recreation; brooks, groves, lovely countryside; splendid food; swimming, tennis; select clientele. Fall rates after Sept. 2, booklet; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. Mrs. C. F. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

NEWLY renovated residential properties now rented, Boston area; good location and income; trade for Florida property. CARL BAESLER, 14 Beacon St., Boston.

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NEW YORK CITY, 114 Morningside Drive—Exceptional bargains, assorted living room and bedroom furniture. Call between 10:30 and 6 p. m.; no dealers.

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For the woman who "sews her own"
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Avenue Tel. 57
Texaco Certified Service
Range and Fuel Oil
Goodyear Tires, Exide Battery
Sales and Service

DAERIS AIR-CONDITION RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM
3 Meals a Day Served
Fountain Service. Our Own Ice Cream
Made from the best cream obtainable
Afternoon Tea Served
Delicious Food
MORRILL BUILDING TEL. 616

Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Pastry
Tel. 73

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St.

TEL. 230
Farnham's
HOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY

Time to Buy School Clothes and Shoes
432 Central Avenue

ELITE SUPER CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing and Dyeing
Alterations and Repairing
7 New York Street Dover, N. H.

LACONIA

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels and Camps
637 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

Watches
HAMILTON—WALTHAM—ELGIN
GRUEN—MARMON
Latest models for both ladies and gents
CHARLES F. WATERMAN
610 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

MANCHESTER

CALL 7839
Coal—Coke—Range Oil
Wood and Sawdust
or Light Trucking
LEON H. ELLIOTT
286 DOUGLAS STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SCHOOL DAYS
Campus Clothes
Must Register, Too!
Smart Clothes for College Requirements at the Fashion Center of N. H.
PARISEAU'S

Steaks and Chops for Quick Broiling

Frosted Foods. Variety of Fruits and Vegetables—Also Best Line of Canned Goods.
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 Chestnut St. Phones 296 and 4567

PENN STATE GAS & OIL
GASOLINE
MOTOR OILS, TIRES
RANGE and FUEL OILS
Cheerful Service
Manchester and Pine Streets

W. E. DUNBAR SONS
Coal, Wood, Coke
A word to the wise
Prices are quite apt to be higher. We suggest you fill your coal bins and oil tanks
59 Hanover Street, Over the Puritan
132 Massabesic Street
Phones 452, 453

Something NEW for You
Our BAND BOX dry cleaning system cleans thoroughly, restores original finish, is odorless.
Gate City Cleansing Co.
107 Hanover Street

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
632 Elm Street Phone 3901

YOUR FUR COAT PROBLEMS SOLVED
Budget Payment to Suit You. Old Fur Garment for Allowance. Buy the Best for Real Service and Best Appearance.
McLANE & TAYLOR
624 WILLOW STREET

NASHUA

AVARD'S
"LAD and DAD STORE"
Fashion Park, Adler Rochester Timely Clothes
Top Coats for Men and Boys
VISIT OUR SHOE DEPTS.
161 Main St. Tel. 64

Where Shall We Eat? Try
PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
RESTAURANT SERVICE
Air Conditioned for Comfort
153 MAIN STREET TEL. 272

PORTSMOUTH

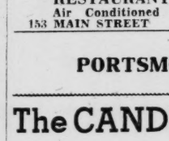
The CANDY SHOP
All Kinds of Candy and Candy Novelties
14 Market Square Tel. 130

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass
Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

29 Marlborough St
Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT
(Continued)

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center, Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

At the A. F. Roberts Store
A beautiful display of china, glassware, chromium plate, lamps, electrical appliances and many other useful gifts.
ALSO WALLPAPER AND PAINTS
Come In
116 MAIN STREET TEL. 750

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL 2214

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards, Unusual Gifts
NO 1 HIGHWAY—ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
PHONES 3554-2582 1900 KING STREET

ALEXANDRIA
Cleaners & Shoe Repairers
AGENCY *Palace Laundry*
711 King Street Phone ALex 2536
Delivery Service

NEWPORT NEWS

Save in
AUGUST WHITE SALE
Third Floor
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9 to 11 a. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre Dial 4-9927
Shoes for the Entire Family
THE JARMAN "FRIENDLY" SHOE
for Men

ROANOKE

Thurman & Boone Co. Furniture Est. 1893
For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
108 GRANDIN ROAD Dial 2-3128
Delivery Service

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.
Greeting Cards, Gifts, and Complete Line Stationery for all occasions
Jackson Stationery Co.
Shoppe #9, Patrick Henry Hotel Bldg.
Dial 2-8661

A. R. MINTON, Inc.
Fresh and Cured Meats Poultry—Eggs
QUICK SERVICE
24 East Campbell Ave. Phone 2-7205

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

Deluxe DRY CLEANERS The Smart Shop
Where Dry Cleaning and Dyeing is an Art
Williamson Road, Roanoke, Va.
DIAL 2-3133

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Brown's apparel
WOMEN ●● MISSES ●● JUNIORS
946 FOURTH AVENUE

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Princess SHOPPE
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS ◆ DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

MORGANTOWN

Corner Pleasant Street and Cobun Avenue
C. C. ASHTON
Complete Service
Washing
Lubrication
TELEPHONE 9133

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-9290, 5 to 7 p. m., daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET, EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

No matter where you holiday this summer just write
Robinson's
SHOPPING SERVICE
A personal shopper will take care of your needs promptly and carefully

OTTAWA

PRODUCERS MILK

Cream, Butter
Ice Cream, Cheese
Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. R. Fisher Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear
Specialists in Ottawa
Since 1905

PARTICULAR PEOPLE
EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

Maxwell's
Hairdressers
New Salon, 76 Bank Street 2-3773
Ottawa's Foremost Permanent Wave Specialist

MUTUAL PRESS Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

English Dinnerware
Spode Wedgwood,
Coalport, Royal Crown,
Derby and other famous names.

McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hargrave 9574. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PICK UP TODAY DELIVER TOMORROW
In our Damp Wash Service everything picked up today is delivered tomorrow, sweet and clean, ready to be ironed at home. Try Damp Wash.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED
DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

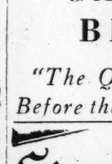
Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery


Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
LYndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

MANOR WOOL SHOP
Home of
HAND KNIT GARMENTS
Finest Wools—Free Instructions
Expert Washing and Blocking
2019 YONGE ST. HY 7463

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

At Your Service
GEO. F. CRUM
C. L. U. Manager, Toronto, Main Division
CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Varsity
RESTAURANT
—Our service invites your patronage—
328 BLOOR ST. W. — AT SPADINA

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

BAIN BROTHERS
Paints and Wallpaper Store
GLIDDEN'S PAINT
EMPIRE WALLPAPER
1096 Danforth Ave. Gerrard 3888

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS.
TORONTO

QUEBEC

JEWELS
FINE ENGLISH HALL-MARKED SILVER
Exclusive Jewellery Offerings
Smart and Distinctive Gift Selections
VISITORS ARE ASSURED OF QUALITY STANDARDS
HOWARD H. PATCH
Limited
Peel St. at Burnside
MONTREAL

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens if you contemplate visiting Montreal.
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

Now Buy the Best for Less—in Our
END OF SEASON CLEARANCE
Everything for Every Man
Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear
● Men's Clothing and Furnishings
● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY. VALUE. SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALTER
THE HAIRDRESSER
Individual, Artistic Hairdressing
1396 St. Catherine St. W.
Room 307 — at Bishop
HArbour 8814

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1 5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monogram address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER now welcomes passing or permanent guests of all ages; week-ends a speciality. 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA" Coats and gowns, good cut; own materials made up. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

ELOCUTION

PUBLIC speaking and reading aloud in private circles taught either individually or in classes. Brochure free. KIRKHAM HAMILTON, Speakers' Academy, 18-20, Regent St., London, S. W. 1. ABBey 6482.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings; with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering services, air raid shelters, designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215, £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

LONDON, W. 2 (Square, close Kensington Gardens)—Furnished or unfurnished 4-c flat; 3 bedrooms, 1 reception and hall-dining, 2 bathrooms; central heating; refrigerator; 3rd floor, lift; moderate rent. Box W-1604, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—2nd floor, unfurnished flat, 3 rooms, use of bathroom, £1 per week; tennis gardens at back. Phone Park 4280. Miss Jones, 24 Addison Gardens, W. 14.

HOME SHARING

LONDON—Within easy distance Kensington, spacious lounge-dining room and two bedrooms; countrified view and surroundings, use bathroom and kitchen. Amply furnished, and inclusive 'phone, elec. light, gas and constant hot water. Rental £2 5.0 weekly. Box W-1463, BCM/CSM, London.

MIDDLED-AGED WOMAN (musical) seeks another to join her on equal terms in setting up small house near London or Oxford. Box W-1605, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON—Unfurnished house, 5 large bedrooms, 2 reception, kitchen scullery; rent £90 p. a. exclusive. Apply 26 Beverley Rd., Chiswick, W. 4. Chiswick 1885.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYEL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 103 Portobello Road
North Kensington

MULTIGRAPHING

FACSIMILE typewritten letters at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 13/14 Camomile St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

DERBYSHIRE—Charming quiet residence for 2 or 3 guests only, on hillside overlooking fine Peak scenery; 7 minutes from First Church and Municipal Orchestral Concerts; all electric house and acre of gardens, flanked by woods and hills; readers of Monitor preferred. Apply "HAVENSWORTH," Carlisle Road, Buxton. Telephone 390 Buxton.

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, English, Russian, German Shorthand, Commercial French; knowledge Spanish, seeks responsible post; is adaptable and willing to undertake any work; highest references. MISS BERNSTEIN, 138 Sinclair Road, London, W. 14.

LADY, kindergarten experience, wishes post mid-September as resident governess; preferably children under eight; can take entire charge; country preferred. Box W-1600, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

KENSINGTON, 42 Warwick Gardens, London, W. 14—Residential rooms, breakfasts, baths, e. l. and service from 25/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone WEStern 8758.

LONDON, Hampstead, 124 Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C., meals optional, restful and homelike, quiet house; board residence from 2 to 3 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2634.

LONDON—Baker, 13 St. George's Sq., S. W. 1—Bed-sitting rooms 14/6; with breakfast 21/-; partial board 35/-. VICtoria 3306.

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let, moderate rents, quiet house, close Christian Science church. Tel. PAD. 6150. 49 York Street, W. 1.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON: Mayfair, 13 Half Moon Street—Well furnished divan rooms with or without private bath; excellent service. Moderate terms; constant hot water. MAYfair 0678.

TO LET

LONDON—Entirely private maisonette unfurnished, 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom, available 1st Sept. £91 p. a. Cullimore, 33A, Wallington Ave., W. 10.

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

D. E. PATTEN—TYPEWRITING and DUPLICATING, General and Technical, Balance Sheets, etc. FACSIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS. 337, Oxford Street, London, W. 1. MAYfair 3867.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday; Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ART STORE
The Longer Evenings will soon be with us and much time will be spent in the HOME.
OUR PICTURES will help to make the Home more beautiful.
A GOOD SELECTION OF PICTURES is always in stock
53 Sloane Square S.W.1
TELEPHONE: SLOANE 3621

Ethel Oakley, Ltd.
50 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3
Artists in Hairdressing
Beauty Culture
(Phyllis Earle Methods)
(Close to Harrods) Tel. Ken. 0843

ALAN McAFEE, LTD.
38 Dover Street, London, W. 1
Ladies' and Men's
SPORTS SHOES
and
RIDING BOOTS

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
Scientific Foot Fitting
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

GREGG & CO. LTD.
Electrical Engineers
Hot Water and Gas Fitters
Sheffield Cutlers
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1198 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD.
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

Telemac Weatherproofs
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 VICTORIA PARADE, N. 10
Tudor 1391

LONDON N.W.--Hampstead

BOWEN & MALLON
(Est. 1905)
Let us help you to Furnish your home
We specialise in
DIVANS, CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS, BROCADES and OTHER FABRICS
LOOSE COVERS, Etc.
185-189, Finchley Rd., Tel. Maida Vale 0071 N. W. 3.

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON S. E.
Dulwich Village

ANNIE GOSNEY
94 DULWICH VILLAGE, LONDON, S. E. 21
Specialists in
● Babylinen
● Corsets
● Hosiery
● Underwear Agent for "Chilprufe"

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes

FULLER'S STATIONERY STORES
COMMERCIAL AND FANCY STATIONERS
284, Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, S. W. 15
TEL. PUTNEY 1859
Depot: Artists' Materials
Call or Phone for Private Greeting Card Book

LONDON S. W.--Streatham

"ELLEY'S are carrying on"
It will be a wise precaution to have some Glass Substitute in hand.
We can supply at 2d a sqr. ft.
DAVID ELLEY LTD.
496 Streatham High Road, S. W. 16.
Write or Phone Pollards 4929.
Stocks of Paint and Ironmongery as usual

Ireland

DUBLIN

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN RATHMINES
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

Switzers
IRISH LINENS *and* IRISH LACES
The Finest Quality Obtainable
Good Selection Moderate Prices
SWITZER & CO., LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

PHONE 72325
GORMAN BROS.
168 Upper Rathmines
Motor Repairs — Spare Parts
New Cars — All Types
Oil and Petrol
The Garage You Can Rely On

HELY'S
DAME STREET
Stationery, Printing, Fountain Pens, Sports Goods, High Class Fishing Tackle, Dog Requisites
GOOD SERVICE

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.

PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00

Name .....
Street and Number .....
City and State .....

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Caracostea, Demeter (dĕ-mĕ′-tĕr kä′-rä-kô′-styä)—Newly appointed Minister of Education in Rumania.

Catroux, Darmée (där′-mā′ kä′-troo̅)—Governor of French Indo-China, appointed by Daladier.

collare dell'Annunziata (reported Italian form—Collar Annunziata), (kôl-lä′-rā dĕl-län′-noo̅n-tsyä′-tä) — Highest order in Italy, recently bestowed on German Field Marshal Hermann Göring.

Crainitch, Nichifor (nē′-kĕ-fôr′ krī′nĕk) — Newly appointed Rumanian Minister of Propaganda.

Curentul (koo̅-rĕn′-too̅l)—Rumanian newspaper generally regarded as an Iron Guard organ.

Dietrich, Arthur (är′-too̅r dē′-trik—Newspaper attaché of the German Legation in Mexico City.

Higashi-Kuni, Lieut. Gen. Prince Naruhiko (nä′-roo̅′-hĭ′-kō′ hĭng′-ä′-shĭ′-koo̅′-nĭ′)—Important political figure of Japan, who has assumed supreme command of the Japanese army forces in Central China.

Hotta, Masaaki (mä-sä′-ä-kĭ hô′-tä) — Japanese Ambassador to Italy.

Roth, Hans Otto (häns ô′-to rôt)—Leader of the Transylvanian Germans and Rumanian Minister of Minorities.

Torre, Raúl Haya de la (rä-oo̅l′ ä′-yä thä lä tôr′-rä)—Leader of the Peruvian "Aprista" Party.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Berbera (bûr′-bĕr-ä)—Capital of British Somaliland recently invaded by the Italians.

Dakar (dä-kär′) — French West Africa where a United States diplomatic listening-post has been established.

Port Said (pōrt sä-ēd′)—City on Mediterranean at end of Suez Canal.

Zeila (zā′-lä)—Port in British Somaliland recently invaded by Italian troops.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofà; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Daily Quotation

THEREFORE, come what may, hold fast to love. Though men should rend your heart, let them not embitter or harden it.—F. W. ROBERTSON.

In Lighter Vein

Army Contract

"Shine, please, boy," said the six-foot-five soldier to the shoeblack.

The boy looked down at the vast expanse of boot before him. Then:—

"Bert," he called out to another boy, "gimme a 'and—I've got an Army contract!"—L. M. S. Magazine.

Simple

"Pop, I've raised that $2 I've needed so long."

"Good work, son. A boy worth his salt should try as early as possible to make himself independent of his father and stand on his own feet. How did you do it?"

"Borrowed it from mom."

—Grit.

Tickless Clocks Needed

Among the varieties of personal possessions forgotten by hotel guests when checking out, alarm clocks stepped up to first place in the past week or so.

The hotels of Times Square were ready to take this as an indication that Americans were becoming less time conscious, until the truth came out when a bellboy reminded a guest on his departure from the Woodstock Hotel that he was forgetting his alarm clock.

"I know," replied the guest, "but I'd rather buy a new clock than take a chance on arousing the suspicion that a ticking suitcase arouses these days." — Wall Street Journal.

Where Would You Find—

1. Sage brush?
2. Lake Balaton?
3. The Capital of South Carolina?
4. The Shat?
5. The Senate Chamber?
6. The Niobrara River?
7. Roger Williams Park?
8. The famous painting "Self Portrait" by Vincent Van Gogh?
9. An arapaima?
10. The Gulf of Campeche?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Anecdote

By the Associated Press

This is about a roly-poly retriever with a sense of humor, named Nigger. He belongs to Paul Montgomery of Pueblo, Colo.

Parked alone in the family car, Nigger accidentally discovered a funny gadget on it. When he leaned against it, a noise blared from under the hood.

Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery came running from the nearby home of

friends where they had been chatting. They thought there must be an intruder at work.

You can hardly blame Nigger now for the trick he has learned. Whenever he gets tired of waiting in the car for his master and mistress he just leans on the horn and stays there.

America

In America you may live life with a smile, even before your toothbrush has had time to reach your mouth.—Prince William of Sweden.

Joy is a fruit that Americans eat green.—Amando Zegri.

The reason American cities are prosperous is that there is no place to sit down.—Alfred J. Talley.

Americans invent many things but don't profit by them. They invented the League of Nations, but are not in it.—Aristide Briand.

One of the things that is wrong with America is that everybody who has done anything at all in his own field is expected to be an authority on every subject under the sun.—Elmer Davis.

The American may not be a materialist, but he has certainly hallowed commercialism, and made of it both a romantic and moral adventure.—Agnes Repplier.

The educated American is profoundly skeptical about machines, inclined to regard every invention as obsolescent as soon as it has been made, but naively trustful about political platitude or philosophical half-truths.—Lord Eustace Percy.

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Twilight Silhouette

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

GRASSHOPPERS

Short-horned grasshoppers (locusts), by sheer force of numbers, have held up trains in Kansas and Greece. Locust swarms have plagued man since history began. A huge cloud of locusts in flight sounds like the noise of a mighty waterfall.

England

The fate of England is probably the most important problem we have ever faced nationally except perhaps during the Revolutionary War and the Civil War.—Colonel Leonard W. Ayres, Cleveland Trust Co. economist.

Three Statesmen

Identify these Bible characters, if you can. If you guess correctly after reading the first statement, mark yourself 4; if after the second 3; after the third 2; after the fourth 1. (A score of 10 for the three sets is excellent.

I

1. She was the fourth of the tribal leaders who succeeded Joshua—a judge and a prophetess.
2. To her was first applied the term "a mother in Israel."
3. So great was her prestige and influence that the commander-in-chief of her armies refused to go into battle unless she would accompany him.
4. The song called by her name is "one of the most ancient and magnificent remains of Hebrew literature."

II

1. While performing prodigies of strength, he never either ruled his own spirit or won any considerable following among his people.
2. He believed that the secret of his great physical strength lay in his scrupulous observance of one of the vows taken by the Nazarites.
3. A woman's treachery delivered him into the hands of his enemies.
4. His story forms the subject of an opera by the French composer, Camille Saint-Saëns.

III

1. His childhood was spent in the tabernacle, as a servant of the High Priest.
2. Like the man who reared him, he lived to see his sons a disappointment and a disgrace to their calling.
3. Bitterly regretting the change from a theocracy to a monarchy, he yet bowed to the will of the people and anointed the king for whom they clamored.
4. It was to seek his counsel that Saul visited the Witch of Endor.

Answers: 1. Deborah. 2. Samson. 3. Samuel.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Is Meant by 'High Octane' Gasoline?

The automobiles of today have engines which are designed to give their smoothest performance, deliver the most power, and provide the greatest mileage per gallon on gasoline having a high octane rating or anti-knock value.

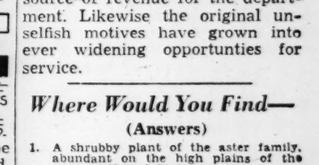
In the early days of motoring, the expression **benzol equivalent** was used. Benzol was considered to be a fuel of 100 per cent anti-knock value and a gasoline half as good as benzol was said to have a benzol equivalent of 50 per cent.

The octane rating used today indicates the anti-knock value of the gasoline as expressed by an arbitrary numbering system. The value is assigned after a special laboratory test.

In one test for determining the octane rating of a given gasoline, specimens of the fuel are checked to discover their knocking or "pinging" tendency as compared with a combination of iso-octane and normal heptane. Heptane is very light and volatile, and at the bottom of the list of fuels so far as anti-knock value is concerned. Iso-octane, on the other hand, is heavier, slower burning, less likely to explode, and consequently very high in anti-knock quality. Indeed, for the purposes of the test, iso-octane is considered 100 per cent anti-knock.

In the test to determine the octane rating of a gasoline, iso-octane is added to normal heptane until a mixture results which has precisely the same anti-knock value as that of the unknown gasoline which is being tested. The percentage of iso-octane added give the fuel tested its octane rating. For example, if 75 parts of iso-octane were added to 25 parts of normal heptane to give equivalent performance, the octane rating of the fuel tested would be 75.

The octane rating or anti-knock value of a gasoline can be raised by including a larger proportion of the heavy slow-burning fractions of gasoline. It can also be raised by adding tetraethyl lead, which has the effect of making the gasoline burn more steadily and avoiding the explosion in the cylinder which causes the jolt or "ping."—**W. P. Keasbey.**


75%
ISO-OCTANE
NORMAL HEPTANE
25%
A GASOLINE WHOSE ANTI-KNOCK VALUE EQUALS THAT OF A MIXTURE OF 3 PARTS ISO-OCTANE WITH 1 PART OF NORMAL HEPTANE HAS AN OCTANE RATING OF 75.

Sun and Shade

Shadow and sun—so, too, our lives are made,
Yet think how great the sun, how small the shade.
—Richard Le Gallienne

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Welfare Work in Business

Santa Monica, Calif.

A mechanic, selling candy to raise money for incapacitated employees, provided the unselfish idea that has grown into the Welfare Department of a great airplane manufacturing plant. This employee, a member of a voluntary committee to aid workers, was soon permitted to give all of his time to humanitarian work and was provided enlarged facilities by the management. Today 120 persons are in the welfare work serving 18,000 employees.

Incapacitated workmen oftentimes need money and attention. Today the welfare Department lends much but it also gives away more than $1,000 a month from its profits. This money goes to pay grocery, gas, and electric bills, insurance premiums, and purchases necessities for those whose income is temporarily stopped. Probably greater good is accomplished through the personal calls that provide practical assistance, advice, and encouragement to those in need.

This self-supporting organization helps all employees through profits from its restaurants and stores. It sends its candy and ice-cream vendors throughout the shops and offices each morning and afternoon. The original idea of vending candy has grown to be the largest source of revenue for the department. Likewise the original unselfish motives have grown into ever widening opportunities for service.

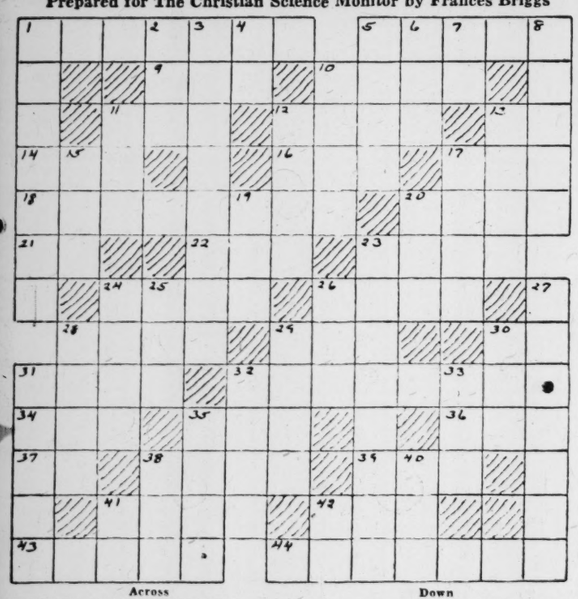
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A shrubby plant of the aster family, abundant on the high plains of the western United States.
2. The largest lake in Hungary; area, 245 square miles.
3. Columbia.
4. A tableland in Algeria with a 3,000-foot elevation; dry, or covered with swamp and salt lakes.
5. It is the Capitol, at Washington, D. C.
6. It rises in Niobara County, Wyoming, flows through Nebraska, and empties into the Missouri River; 431 miles long.
7. Providence, Rhode Island; noted for its rose gardens, and containing a chain of lakes.
8. In the Courtauld Institute of Art, London.
9. A very large South American fresh water fish.
10. A bay in the southwestern part of the Gulf of Mexico.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is capital of Wisconsin?
5—Where was Longfellow born?
9—What is the Lone Star State (abbr.)?
10—Who accompanied Jack to fetch water?
11—What is singular of "lares"?
12—What do you call male of whale?
13—What is third note of scale?
14—Wha is a character in "The King's Henchman"?
16—What is a tree of English history and literature?
17—What is a river of California?
18—What is name of Gene Autry's horse?
20—What is a city of Maine?
21—What pronoun?
22—Lord Kinsale acquired right of wearing what in royal presence?
23—Mahomet's mount Daldah was what?
24—What is last of Cheshire Cat to vanish in Carroll's tale?
26—A sovkhoz is a ship, pool, or farm—which?
28—What do you call body of banjo?
29—What is peg at which quoits are pitched?
30—East Indies (abbr.).
31—Two-masted, square-rigged vessel is what?
32—What are the slender towers of a mosque?
34—What is a skein of yarn containing about 120 yards?
35—What did Elisha multiply for widow?
36—Wha is an exclamation of contempt?
37—What is a unit of measurement in typography?
38—Who created character of Philip Nolan?
39—What prefix is opposite to "super"?
41—Who illustrated the Bible?
42—A conger is what?
43—Joyce Kilmer is best remembered for what poem?
44—It was predicted that every man's hand would be against whom?

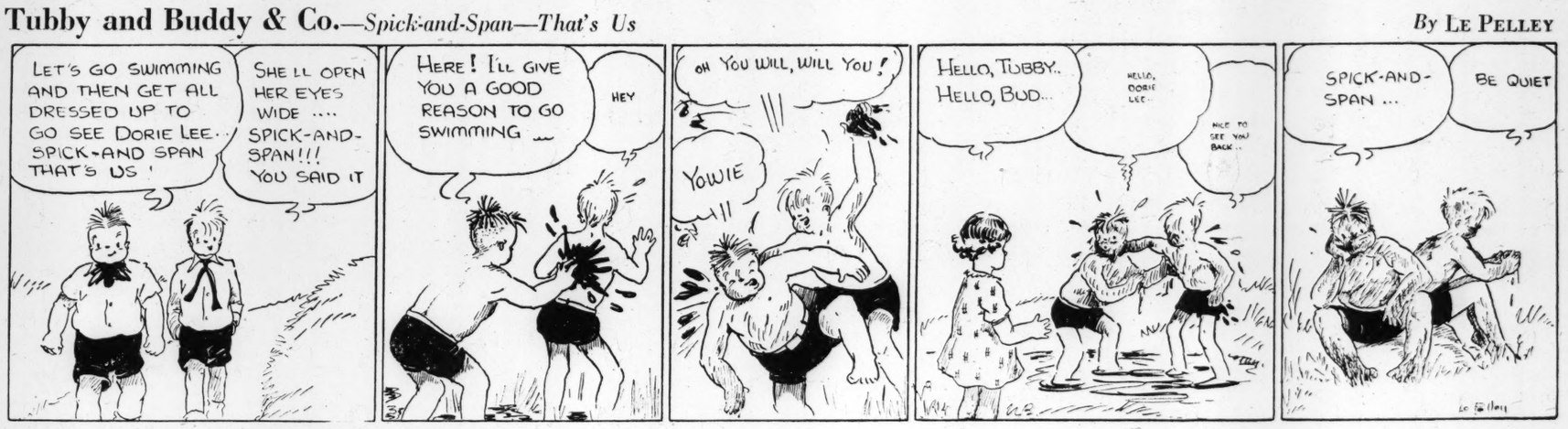
Down

1—Who was author of last book of Old Testament?
2—What is a city of Paraguay?
3—Who were celestial beings in Isaiah's vision?
4—What animal do you associate with Paul Bunyan?
5—Latex of a plant is what?
6—Emerson wrote the poem "Each and ——."
7—What is a prefix meaning "not"?
8—Who is one of General Stanley's daughters in "Pirates of Penzance"?
10—San —— is capital of Puerto Rico.
11—Grassy meadow is what?
12—What is another name for a fumble in baseball?
13—What coin was current in Palestine in our Lord's time?
15—What pronoun is used in speaking of a ship?
17—Would a prassava be a coin, palm, or boat?
19—What is Gaelic form of John?
20—What is prickly envelope of a fruit?
23—Who was Joseph's eldest son?
24—What is name of Barnaby Rudge's raven?
25—Wilton, England, gave its name to what?
26—Would a pargo have paws, fins, or buds (sing)?
27—Meshach was name given to whom?
28—What do you call timber from Drammen, Norway?
29—What surface on cloth resembles fur?
30—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
31—What seaport city of France?
32—A miss is as good as what?
33—What is opposed to "flow"?
35—Scullers use what?
38—Man of Markham's poem holds what?
40—What city of Germany?
41—What prefix means "down"?
42—What is a plural ending?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

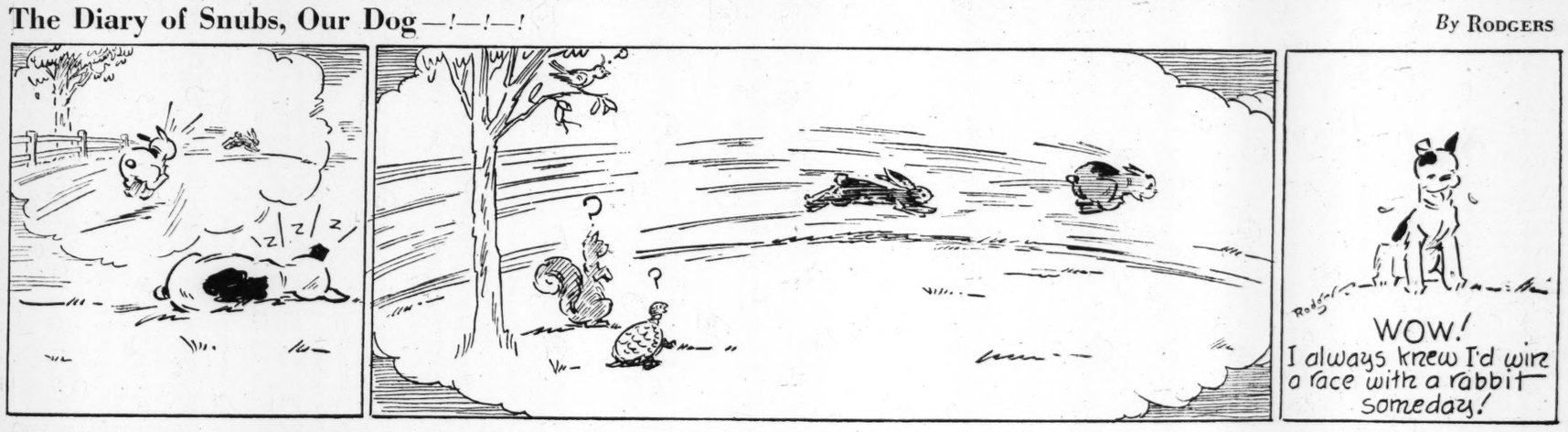
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Spick-and-Span—That's Us*

By LE PELLEY


LET'S GO SWIMMING AND THEN GET ALL DRESSED UP TO GO SEE DORIE LEE.. SPICK-AND SPAN THAT'S US!
SHE'LL OPEN HER EYES WIDE .... SPICK-AND-SPAN!!! YOU SAID IT
HERE! I'LL GIVE YOU A GOOD REASON TO GO SWIMMING ...
HEY
OH YOU WILL, WILL YOU!
YOWIE
HELLO, TUBBY.. HELLO, BUD...
HELLO, DORIE LEE
NICE TO SEE YOU BACK..
SPICK-AND-SPAN ...
BE QUIET

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —!—!—!

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*Now What's on His Mind?*

By THE HAGERS

"PROFESSOR, YOU TWO DUCKS REMAIN AND HELP ME MINE MY COPPER VEIN.
OF PROFITS EACH WILL TAKE ONE-THIRD." THE PROSPECTOR MEANT EVERY WORD.
"WE'D LIKE TO STAY AND WORK YOUR MINE," I QUACKED. "BUT WE MUST BOTH DECLINE.
WE SEEK A BIRD. THAT BUTTE WE'LL SCALE." I THOUGHT THE PROSPECTOR TURNED PALE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Money Power" in Elections

Often in the past it has been charged that American elections have been improperly influenced by "big business." Generous financing of campaigns has been proved in some cases. Tariff-subsidized industries have a particularly vulnerable record. Harder to prove—and harder to make effective—have been reported efforts of employers to dictate the voting of employees on pain of discharge. Today public opinion and the law have set up barriers against these methods by which great business organizations influenced elections. Today many Americans believe there is more danger from the "money power" of "big government."

Government's power to influence elections has been multiplied many times by the increase in the numbers of those who are dependent on Federal employment or Federal subsidies. In addition to the thousands working for new agencies who have not come under civil service protection are the millions who look to Uncle Sam for farm benefits or unemployment relief. In the last national election the Sheppard committee reported election abuses under the WPA which shocked the country and helped produce the Hatch Acts. Americans will have an open ear therefore to Wendell Willkie's demand for an investigation of WPA in connection with this year's election.

The Republican presidential candidate offered figures which will be difficult to explain away. The gist of them is that in every non-election year since 1933 the relief rolls have declined from June to October and in every election year they have mounted. This up and down effect appears to be more than coincidence, particularly when it is shown that relief for unemployment mounted at times when employment was increasing. This Mr. Willkie declares is the case at present, some 90,000 men having been added to the rolls in July although industrial activity was also rising. It is only fair to say that WPA officials in Washington declare that "WPA employment decreased from June to July by approximately 100,000."

These discrepancies should be cleared up. There should be a congressional committee which could explain the differences, tell the people which figure is more nearly accurate. And no adequate explanation has been made of the increase in relief rolls in election years. Even should WPA officials make good the promise that their rolls will be smaller in the time before election than for the same period in any of the last three years, there is need for close checking up. Federal officials still have a great deal of discretion as to where relief money shall go and it is quite possible to increase payments in doubtful states while reducing them where the political effect will not be decisive.

The American people can give an answer to this whole question, a better answer even than an investigating committee. An aroused public opinion can nullify efforts to swing elections by jobs, whether by "big business" or "big government." That is the surest way of curtailing the evil of the "money power" in elections.

Armored Infantryman

Report that the British War Inventions Committee is "seriously considering" the possible use of armor of some sort for the protection of individual soldiers looks back to unsuccessful efforts that way, except as to the modern helmet twenty odd years ago. It reminds historically of the time when bullets took the place of arrows, and the feudal system, which one may think of as a miscellany of totalitarian governments whose dictators warred with each other almost as a sport, found itself weakened by loss of the immunity with which armored men on armored horses could ride down unarmored men on foot.

The armored knight was in effect the medieval tank. He was not completely immune. The arbalist or crossbow hurled its bolt with such vigor that it penetrated armor. But the arbalist had to be wound up, which took time, and was more effective in siege than battle. The later English long-bow, fast and powerful, really foreshadowed musketry in embarrassing a charge of knights.

England knew the value of the long-bow. It won Crecy, Poitiers, and Agincourt. There was at one time a law in England that every man, whatever his station, clergy and judges excepted, should own a long-bow (which meant something longer than himself), keep it ready for use, and provide that his sons should begin practicing archery at the age of 7. England was long a nation of archers, to which condition Macaulay attributes a carefulness of the Tudors not to carry absolutism beyond the limit of public acquiescence.

An armored knight on foot was almost as useless as a tank without gasoline. From his armored horse he looked down figuratively as well as literally on the infantry of archers, crossbowmen, pikemen, and miscellaneously armed villeins. It is significant of the change that the present consideration of armor is for the benefit of infantrymen.

"The Yeomen of the Guard"

It arrived this morning, delayed by the vicissitudes of mail schedules in wartime. A chaste brochure, printed in red and black, announcing "The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company in Gilbert and Sullivan Operas," at the King's Theater, Hammersmith, for two weeks, beginning Monday, August 12. Among the personnel were names of those who had visited abroad in other days, bearing a happy tradition.

The titles—"The Mikado," "Iolanthe," "The Gondoliers," "Trial by Jury" and "The Pirates of Penzance," "The Yeomen of the Guard," "Patience," and "Ruddigore"—each evoked its own store of memories. And now, even while attacking bombers stormed, the deft fun, the "innocent merriment," the magic tunes were being said and sung and enjoyed anew. "Carrying on," we thought, and wondered how best to write it down. Until we realized that the neat red and black printing was its own editorial.

A Gentlemen's Campaign

In Sweden as in the United States a national election is to be held this fall—in the middle of September instead of at the beginning of November—and under normal circumstances there would have been a corresponding contest for both executive and legislative control. But under the stress of war Sweden formed last December a "National Union" Government, which has since directed the country's affairs.

In this Union all four of the important parties are represented, the Conservatives, the Liberals, the Farmers, and the Labor Union Social-Democrats. The Communists have only a few seats in the Riksdag and the Nazis none.

But what of the election? No matter what the verdict of the voters, the National Union must be maintained as long as the exterior danger remains. At first some of the minority party leaders said that under such circumstances an election would be superfluous. Then they decided otherwise.

First, the Constitution said that an election should be held and this is no time for a democracy to disregard a constitution. Second, certain constitutional changes would not take effect until after an election. Third, in a democracy a legislature and government gain new moral authority from an election. Conversely, an unauthorized postponement would savor of usurpation.

An election campaign is therefore under way in Sweden, but not a regulation one. All personalities are barred, all charges of mismanagement, all innuendo, all false issues, or "red herrings," all jockeying for newspaper headlines, all election posters, all mechanical loud speakers, all propaganda films. Political radio speeches were already taboo, except a closing, round robin debate.

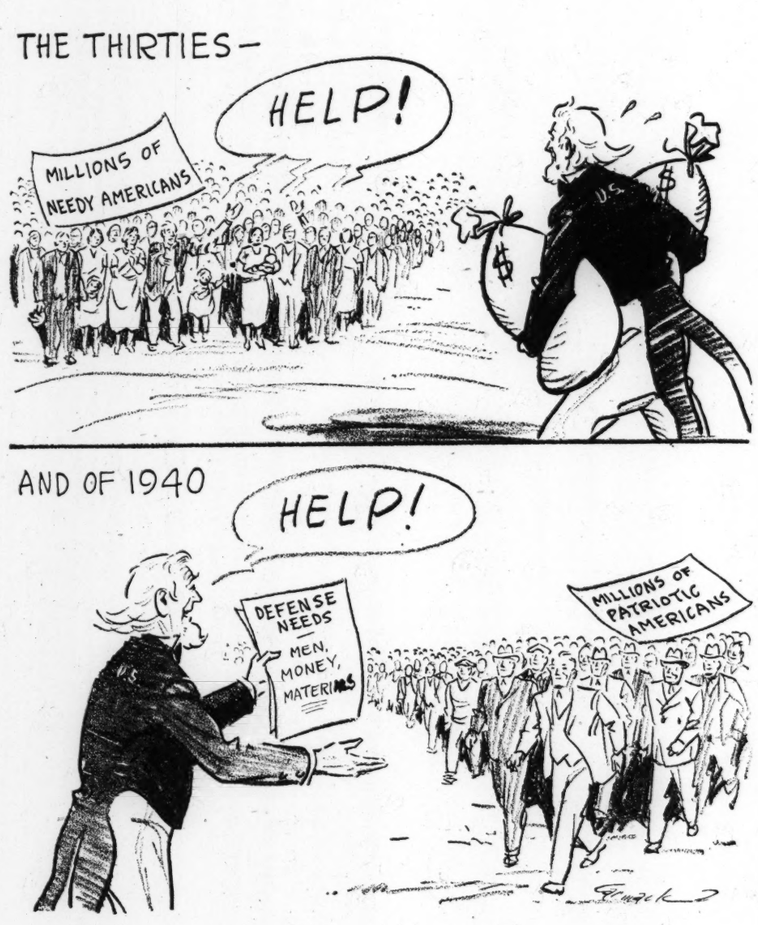
Only respectful, courteous, educational discussions of the different party programs and ideologies before small audiences are permitted, thanks to an agreement among the party leaders who meet weekly face to face with the King to discuss neutrality, food supply, employment, export problems and national defense.

But why couldn't every election be conducted on these lines? Why ballyhoo and mechanical reverberations in any country? An election is a time to think and not to shout. When President Roosevelt invited the Republicans, Messrs. Stimson and Knox, into his cabinet he took a first step toward a National Union in the United States and when Wendell Willkie rebuked an Iowa crowd for booing Secretary Wallace he laid the ground work for a gentlemen's campaign in the United States, too. Why not keep up the standard?

Piano manufacturing is breaking all records. Like the neighbor's little boy who got into the phonograph cabinet.

Now that the new mail order catalogues are out, there's no doubt that winter's on the way.

The Spirit of—



Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Fingerprints and Alien Allegiance

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I, too, belong to those who will have their fingerprints taken. My husband came to the United States of America nine years ago from Germany. We do not belong to "refugees," we are not Jewish, neither was my husband out of work in our home country, but he wished to live in a democratic country, and for me, there was nothing else to do than to follow him with my three children. In the eight years of living in America, I have received such helpful treatment from people of German, English, Scottish, Swedish and Polish descent that I could not help loving the American way of living. I had considered Germany my fatherland, but since America opened her arms wide to me when I came to this country and nourished and protected me like a mother, and treated me in the same way she treats her own children, I could not help this either: I had to adopt America as my mother country, just as a child adopts a loving stepmother as his own. I try very hard to love the one and not to defeat the other, but as an honest person I had to take my stand and decide to which country I must pledge my allegiance.

In my thoughts and actions I felt as Americans feel, but I did not take out citizenship papers. Now I have to go to the post office for fingerprints. I can only say that this is such a little work for me. When I think that I can in this way help to keep order and security in this country I do it with joy because I am really glad to have an opportunity to do something for the American Government, which has done so much for me, a foreigner.

We do not belong to the people who have money nor did we get privileges which other people did not get, but to feel absolutely at home in a strange country is more than money could give. From the bottom of my heart I wish that the citizens of America would learn to give from free will and not expect only from their Government. No Government can work successfully without the joyful support of its citizens.

LORA NEUKIRCH

Chicago

"Stamp Plans—How Far?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your editorial "Stamp Plans—How Far?" you comment on the extensive growth of the stamp plan. The editorial soundly approves the experimental way in which the program has been conducted.

Nonetheless, as pointed out, the stamp plan is unable to operate without a huge and apparently increasing subsidy. We wonder, therefore, whether a small amount of experimentation along other lines is not urgently needed.

The object of the food stamp plan, as of the agricultural control programs, has been to maintain high prices to the farmer for his produce. In this way, it has been hoped to increase the farmer's income. Obviously, however, high prices are a deterrent to purchases by unsubsidized consumers. These, thank goodness, are still the majority of the nation's buyers. Therefore, artificially maintained high prices keep farm products from being purchased in large amounts by the self-maintaining buyers of the country. It is this restricted purchasing which is responsible for the low farm income and surplus problems.

Observe the way in which the food stamp plan attempts to meet the problem. Through its appropriations, the Surplus Commodities Corporation enables relief recipients to purchase specified farm commodities which are certified as surplus. Only relief recipients receive any stimulus to buy or means with which to purchase. Prices on commodities not certified as surplus and on the basic "non-surplus" amounts of surplus produce are not lowered for ordinary buyers. As a result, they do not become any more available to non-subsidized purchasers. In consequence, there is no fundamentally increased buying of such products, with the result that their surplus problem is not solved, nor is there the necessary movement to shift commodities to the non-surplus class.

It is evident that the food stamp plan can only operate through an expensive subsidy. While it would appear that the entire population is taxed to support this subsidy, the burden is, of course, borne by the tax-paying, non-welfare recipients. The cost of the subsidy is therefore borne by those who do not benefit by its operation. This in itself suggests inequality in the operation of the subsidy plan.

It would seem that the disposal of crop surpluses should be experimented with along the lines of reducing farm prices. Despite the fact that this is the common, well-known method of stimulating sales, as a solution of the farm problem it may sound like the direct road to perdition. However, such has not proved to be the case in the instances of the 5 and 10c stores, the super markets, the Ford industry, and others. In these cases, lowered prices have produced increased volume. From this increased volume, each unit of which bears a small but fair profit, has come operation which has been successful for consumer, employee and producer.

Note particularly that lowered prices make the commodities available to all purchasers to an increasing extent. In this way, the surplus of the land becomes available to all, including the "ill-housed, ill-clothed, and ill-fed." By lowering prices when surpluses arise—which is the normal means of stimulating sales—the nation's people would benefit by the nation's productivity, instead of having its fertility create a "problem."

Belmont, Mass. HELGE HOLST

"Wilson Had the Right Idea"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is ample justification for the now frequently heard remark that twenty years ago "Wilson had the right idea." Against the background of the past two decades culminating in world tragedy Woodrow Wilson stands forth pre-eminently as the leading statesman of his age.

Twenty years ago this country turned its back on his ideals and instead chose to follow the counsels of the isolationists. Thus the greatest organization for peace the world had ever known, the League of Nations, failed because we as a nation were unwilling to enter it. The alternative to a successfully functioning League is what we have today: Hitler and the spreading menace of war, treachery, and barbarism.

The ideals of Woodrow Wilson, who saw clearly and built well where the "practical" men failed to see and made no attempt whatsoever to build, remain a hope and a challenge. Shall we continue to listen to fairy tales told by isolationists, or shall we at last become mentally mature and, accepting the challenge, play a constructive and heroic role in this shrinking world of which we are so inescapably a part?

Newton, Mass. RUSSELL GORDON CARTER

Conscription of Profits, Too

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I recognize that a draft law is essential to obtain sufficient men for our military forces. But if war should come, I do not believe it is fair to expect a certain number of citizens to make the sacrifice of going into training and into battle while others stay at home and make profits in industrial work.

Realizing that this work is necessary for the proper maintenance of our army or navy, I think it right that the entire man power of this nation be conscripted for defense. Persons now employed in other than work necessary for defense purposes should be transferred; our natural resources should be taken from private control; capital and labor should abandon any idea of making profits; we should all work and sacrifice to the one common aim—defeat of our enemy with the resulting return of the normal American way of life.

G. LYMAN CARR

Wellesley, Mass.

War, Defense, and the Election

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

A week-end survey of certain news highlights as Washington sees them falls into three categories: America's relationship to the war, the problem of domestic defense, and the Presidential campaign. What follows is not set down as either definitive nor conclusive but represents certain thoughts that might be generated in conversation here between well informed people, not necessarily agreeing in personal predilections or prejudices.

The new United States-Canadian defense agreement, to begin with, along with the prospect of an American naval base in Bermuda and the prospective forthcoming decision on the destroyers for Great Britain, all emphasize increasingly the pressure which the war is putting on old ideas of isolation for the United States.

Technically and theoretically the United States is a neutral. But America is sending vast amounts of vital goods to Great Britain, including airplanes, and will send more and more. It is doubtful if England would have more than a shadow of a hope of winning the war without American supplies. One informed writer says England is getting 1,500,000 pounds of smokeless powder monthly alone. While not at war, the United States is economically allied with Great Britain, and emotionally tied up with her.

Now this tug of emotions and the necessity of defensive self-interest is making even more paradoxical the role of technical neutral. For the United States is strengthening its defensive alliance with Canada. To all intents and purposes ever since Mr. Roosevelt made his foresighted speech at Kingston, Ontario, August 18, 1938, before the war started, the United States has been prepared to defend Canada against invasion. The process is now going further. The difficulty of technical neutrality in this situation is self-evident—Canada is an active belligerent; America is a neutral, but it won't let Canada, a belligerent, be attacked at home by a nation which it is actively fighting.

* * *

The national defense problem at home is linked with the epic fight Great Britain is making for democracy in Europe. It must be set down that defense problems here are putting a strain on the leisurely processes of congressional government. At what point public patience is going to snap over legislative delays remains to be seen. Delays on the conscription bill are holding up manpower; delays on the omnibus tax bill are holding up airplane and other contracts. Newcomer Senator Gibson of Vermont in his maiden speech put the matter as well as anyone in discussing conscription. "Do you realize," he demanded, "that during the same length of time it has taken us to debate this bill Hitler was able to conquer France?"

It looks as though this week had brought an end to a period of executive non-interference. President Roosevelt (as distinguished from Candidate Roosevelt) in a courageous statement that risked political injury came out for compulsory conscription to be immediately applied. He also attempted in a private conference to straighten out the dismal snarl into which the proposed profits tax has fallen.

Mr. Roosevelt, like any American Chief Executive, under existing circumstances, is faced with a delicate task. Under the separation of powers it is vital that he have congressional co-operation. To berate or castigate Congress for delay may defeat the very object for which he speaks. As a candidate for re-election his every action is scrutinized for political overtones. The temptation therefore must constantly be for Candidate Roosevelt to avoid forthright acts which President Roosevelt might urge.

* * *

There is not a great deal of space left to deal with the Presidential election itself which here, as all over America, occupies a central part of the conversational round-table. The Washington correspondent who goes abroad now finds himself everywhere confronted with the blunt question, who will win? To which his immediate protective reaction is to reply that he does not know, nor does anyone else. It is too soon to say. And in this election there is the ever-present complicating factor of the war in Europe whose uncertainties affect domestic policies at every turn.

Republican Chairman "Joe" Martin made a pertinent remark the other day at Rushville, Ind., that bears repeating. Asked if he thought Mr. Willkie would carry any Southern States he replied: "If he does, he won't need them." Of course this is another way of expressing the Republican hope of a landslide, in the event of which so many votes would pile up that a Southern State or two would be redundant.

The institutes of public opinion which are now sedulously combing the nation for political trends put Mr. Willkie somewhat ahead in their early forecasts of electoral votes. On the other hand, a good many seasoned correspondents here in the capital believe that Mr. Roosevelt has the long-range advantage as things are shaping.

A great deal will depend on the substance of the forthcoming speeches of Mr. Willkie in which he intends to fill out in specific detail his covering speech at Elwood, which was purposely left general. A good deal, too, may depend on the "non-political" trips of President Roosevelt (probably accompanied by Candidate Roosevelt) the first of which will shortly take him to Chickamauga.

But very likely even more will depend on events in Europe. Domestic politics are getting tangled up, like everything else, with world events. It seems inevitable to repeat Mr. Churchill's gnomic utterance—"the British Empire and the United States will have to be somewhat mixed up together in some of their affairs."

Mirror of World Opinion

The Real Enemy

The real enemy is magnified governmental power; and Americans who strive to build up the power of their own government over the lives and fortunes of our citizens, at the expense of free individual enterprise and responsibility, are just as active and effective attackers of the liberty we seek to defend as are the unfortunate slaves who march in the columns of Europe's tyrants.

Political liberty and economic liberty are inseparable. The man on a government pay roll is free only when a vast majority of people are not on government pay rolls. Over the entire world, however, including our country, there is sweeping a revolution designed to place all persons virtually or actually on government pay rolls.

In Europe, save only the United Kingdom, the lights of human freedom have gone out. What put them out was the surrender by the people to the State of the function of providing jobs. Unless our people can understand what the real enemy is, and fortify against it, the war can be lost here in America, whatever may happen abroad and whether attacks upon us from abroad are made or are repulsed or not.—*Railway Age.*

How About Young Voters?

Many lifelong Democrats (of whom this writer is one) will probably string along with the party in November, despite the third-term precedent and the steam-roller tactics adopted in the nomination of President Roosevelt at Chicago. But how about the younger Democrats—and the erstwhile Republicans who defected from GOP ranks in 1936 and helped to give Roosevelt the largest majority ever recorded in a Presidential election? Most of these will probably vote for the man, regardless of party label. Among the older voters, many Democrats will vote for Wendell L. Willkie, either because he is a businessman or in protest against violation of the third-term precedent.—*Courier-Democrat*, Russellville, Ark.

The "German Religion"

A document originally handed as a memorandum to the Prussian Ministry of Education throws some light on the religious aims of Nazi educational policy. It demands that the State should take over the education of German religious preachers, "as the religious communities are no longer able to undertake this." It finds it strange that in German universities today, Jewish writings should be used in the education of theologians, and that Germans should let themselves be served in the churches by people who could equally well preach in a synagogue. It says that "a form of religion which has weathered the storm of 1933 and still wants to go on fighting, must be destroyed as a whole. It is not capable of reformation." The reason given for the necessity of the change is that there is a lack of German religious speakers equal in quality to the German pastors. "The Gospel of the German religion must be more creative, and must have its own message. It must be a complete contrast to the old theology."—*Swiss Evangelical Press Service.*

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